FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 18, 1859. [NO. 2198.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

MORE ABOUT THE BALLOON EXCURSION.

Mr. La Mountaine has addressed a long letter to the Troy Times, descriptive of the recent voyage. His pictures of the appearance of the earth and heavens are graphic.

THE NIGHT.

As we passed up, the great city of St. Louis beneath seemed to be compressed and drawn together on a concave, the valleys and woods melting into each other until the outlines became almost indistinguishable; houses floating in a gutter, and emitting faint puffs of smoke. At about 8 o'clock, we could see that the people below were having their sunset, although we were in a full blaze of light. The prairies looked like vast fields of polar ice, slightly tinged with green, but quite destitute of luminous properties. Between us and them hung suspended, evidently, a dark and almost opaque belt, which seemed like a veil drawn over the country. The alternate patches of cultivated grounds, water sheets, and little hills and gulches, gave to all a diversified appearance; though the hills had lost their relative cone-like appearance, and seemed to be vast sugar loaves, fretted with raisins and lemon parings —the effect of alternate forest and grass. Such a spectacle must be seen to be appreciated, and can be seen only by those who study nature from the favorable position we occupied.

Very gradually the darkness stole up from below. It was as though invisible hands were lifting up the veil as it approached and enveloped us. In a few moments the sun left us, disappearing in a hazy luminous bank of red. It did not become dark. Throughout the night, we were able at all times to distinguish the prairies from the wooded country below, even when at an altitude of two miles. We were floating in a sort of transparent vapor, which without possessing any perceptible body, yet seemed to be made up of luminous particles. The effect of the light was very particular. It gave the balloon a phosphorescent appearance, as though it were charged with fire. So powerful was this, that every line of the netting, every cord and wrinke, were so plainly visible as if illuminated by torches; and I could at any moment tell the time by consulting my watch. This phenomenon became more striking as we increased our altitude. My theory of a fact so remarkable and before unheard of, is that the clouds charged with electrical principles, and acted upon by the heat of the sun, emitted and dispensed through the air the luminous particles, which, though separately indistinguishable, were still myriad torch bearers of our wondrous way. This theory has scientific warrant in the fact that ships have sometimes been similarly illuminated at sea, so powerfully that the mast head was visible from deck, which would proceed from the same causes, acting under different circumstances. That it is not a natural feature of hight above the earth's surface, is shown by the fact that when Charles Green, Mark Mason and Lord Holland made their famous nocturnal voyage from London to Weilburg, it was so dark it seemed as if the balloon was passing through solid blocks of black marble.

THE DAWN.

From 1 o'clock until sunrise, at about 4½ o'clock, I kept the balloon within 400 or 500 feet of the earth—using during that time but three pounds of ballast, which I consider a little remarkable. During this period, all three of my companions were fast asleep—the atmosphere being very warm and pleasant at the altitude we maintained—and their decided snoring gave me a pleasant accompaniment in my voyage, and somewhat varied my reflections.

About 35 minutes past 1 o'clock, the balloon lowered suddenly, so as to almost touch the tops of the trees. I threw out three pounds of ballast, and heard the sand strike upon a roof-top, probably in a town in Cass County. This small discharge elevated us so that we passed clear of an ugly piece of woods a short distance ahead. I called out always on passing a house, and was invariably answered by the bark or howl of a dog. At this time, daylight made its appearance, heralded by a faint glimmering in the East, quickly followed by the most beautiful auroral phenomena, and a brilliant illumination of the whole vista of the space in which we were moving. Again, the veil seemed to drop over us, hung for a short time between the balloon and the earth, and then disappeared, as if its particles had decomposed and floated away. As if by magic, all was glowing in vernal beauty around, and a splendid panorama lay spread out beneath us, the yellow fields of grain, the wooden patches, and the tortuous windings of the streams, being clearly distinguishable. The rising of the sun clothed all these in glorious robes of living, sparkling light. It seemed as if every tree top bore a coronal and every field of grain was headed with a cabinet of gems, while the surface of the waters shone with an untold magnificence. I could not refrain from exclaiming aloud in wondering admiration of the glory of nature's God. My companions, who were awake by this time, joined with me in feasting upon the ravishing splendor of the view.

A singular law-suit has been brought in New York by a young lady, to compel her guardian to disclose to her the names of her parents and other particulars of her early history. By her story it appears that she had been brought up by a gentleman of wealth and respectability, under the impression that she was entitled to some property; but now, she being 19 years of age, he has notified her that she must provide for herself, and refuses to give any information as to her parentage, and denies that she has any property.

MOBILIZATION.

As in current advices from Europe it is common to hear it announced that Prussia has *mobilized* her military forces and as that term may not convey a definite signification to every reader, we have thought, says the National Intelligencer, that the subjoined explanation, which we condense from a French military journal, might not be without its interest:

The military system of Prussia rests upon an organization which divides the forces of that monarchy into two distinct armies; the one the army of the line, or regular troops; the other the army of reserve, or militia, who are called the *landwehr*, and which consists of the same men who, having passed through the army of the line, are subject to *landwehr* duty from their twenty-fifth to their thirty-second year.

Besides the landwehr, which is divided into a first and a second levy, there is also the *landsturm*, or general levy, which comprises men between the ages of forty and fifty years.

The landwehr, of the first levy, is assembled but once a year at the central post of the military district to which its members respectively belong, and here they are drilled for a period of fifteen days. These military districts are eight in number for the whole kingdom. At the expiration of the fifteen days devoted to military exercises and manœuvres each regiment of the landwehr is disbanded, and its members return to their regular professions and vocations. In Prussia the obligation of military service is incumbent on all.

The second levy of the landwehr consists of men between the ages of thirty two and forty; but this organization has fallen into decay.

The military forces of Prussia, therefore, technically consist of an army of the line, a landwehr of the first and second levy, and the landsturm. Each regiment of the army of the line has a corresponding regiment in the two levies of the landwehr; so that in Prussia there are thirty-two regiments of regular infantry, thirty-two infantry regiments of the first levy, and thirty-two infantry regiments of the landwehr of the second levy; making all together a contingent of ninety-six regiments of infantry, under the same series of numbers from one to thirty-two. In the cavalry the same division and regulation obtain.

The army of Prussia is said to be *mobilized* when the corresponding numbers of the landwehr of the first levy are called into service in connexion with each division of the regular army, and, as each division consists generally of 24,000 or 25,000 men, it is at once doubled by the process of *mobilization*. It would be trebled if the landwehr of the second levy were in like manner mobilized; but this latter organization no longer exists, it is said, except on paper.

The regiments thus *mobilized* do not leave their military districts until orders are given to that effect in consequence of further dispositions. By the term "mobilization," therefore, nothing more is meant than a simple summons of the landwehr of the first levy to muster into the ranks at their military posts, where they hold themselves subject to further orders in connexion with the regular army.

An American Army for Mexico.—Negotiations are in progress between the Juarez or Liberal Government of Mexico, and several leading military men in the United States, for the raising and equipment of a large American force, to be employed in restoring peace and order to Mexico, and to constitute the standing army of that country. Gen. Degollado, the War Minister of the Juarez Government, is now *en route* for New Orleans (where he was expected to arrive this week), for the purpose of endeavoring to perfect the arrangements of this scheme. The force necessary to effect the objects in view is estimated at 3,000 men. This will form the nucleus, or efficient working part, of the Liberal Army, and will be amply large enough, without the aid of native soldiers, to put down and keep under the horde of cut-throats who are now devastating Mexico at the bidding of a degraded priesthood, robbing and murdering her peaceful citizens, butchering or maltreating American residents, and constantly insulting the flag of the United States. The American army will be divided into six regiments, of 500 men each. The general command of the force will be given to an officer who distinguished himself in the American war with Mexico, and whose tried military talent, unflinching courage, and great personal popularity, recommend him as a suitable man for the leadership of the enterprise.

It is not intended to effect the enlistments on American soil, or to take any step which may involve the parties in a violation of the neutrality laws.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Wedding of the Season.—The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

"Of all the weddings that New York has seen this century, the one to come off on the 14th of July excites the greatest interest. The bridegroom is a Spanish gentleman, of the ripe age of sixty years, small and light of frame, but heavy in gold. His wealth is said to be fabulous. The bride is a young damsel, poor in purse, but of marvelous personal attractions. She is quite young, of queenly form, and of a majestic elegance that commands the attention of all who pass her in the street. The stories told of the preparation, dresses and bridal presents, are astounding. Her bridal veil cost one thousand dollars. The bridal jewels one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Tiffany is making the bridal wreath. None of your hot-house plants will adorn the brow of the young bride! But the wreath is of gold, and adorned with jewelry of great value. The staid bridegroom is a Catholic, and will call in the aid of all that is gorgeous in his church to add to the magnificence of the wedding.

Mr. Davenport, a North Carolina Editor, shot at Dr. Shaw, and the ball passed through the Doctor's coat and vest, as the papers say—"without doing him any harm." This is an evidence of the worldly prosperity that attends upon those who sell pills. Passed through his coat and vest without doing him any harm! How unlike the Historical Gascon. The Gascon dropped his hat, and a friend not deigning to stoop, but wishing to be polite, stuck the point of his sword into the hat and handed it to Gascon. "Parfandious," said the Gascon, "I would rather you had stuck the point of your sword into me." "Why?" said the King, who stood within hearing. "Because," said the Gascon, "I have credit with a physician, but none with a tailor."

Churches in New Orleans.—There are 59 churches in the city of New Orleans; 40 Protestant and 19 Roman Catholic. Of the Protestant churches, 14 are Methodist, 9 Presbyterian, 8 Episcopal, and only 2 Baptist.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,640,075 bales, against 3,018,334 bales last year. Increase 621,741 bales.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1859.

THE MAILS.—We have two letters complaining of mail derangements by which the Observer has failed to reach subscribers in Montgomery and Chatham counties. The Montgomery failures are said to have been caused by failures of the Salem mail to connect at Carthage and Page's station—probably incident to the late change of contractors, and not likely to occur again. The horse mail from this place to Troy, by New Gilead, also failed once, owing, we believe, to high waters.

The failures in Chatham are said to be owing to the ill-selected time of departure of the new route between Raleigh and Carthage. We hope we have remedied this by sending all our packets for that route to Carthage, where they will arrive on Monday night, in time to go by that mail on Tuesday morning.

If the evils are not remedied, we would like to be advised.

BANK OF CLARENDON.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Clarendon, on Monday last, the President's Report showed the institution to be in a prosperous condition, with a surplus fund of $44,000, with no known bad debt, and without having lost a dollar by a bad debt during the four years of its operation.

The former Directors were re-elected, viz: John D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, N. A. Stedman, T. S. Lutterloh, H. Lilly, W. McLaurin, and A. Johnson, Jr.; by whom John D. Williams was subsequently re-elected President, John W. Sandford Cashier, Wm. Warden Teller, and Jas. McGilvary Book-keeper.

THE UNIVERSITY.—We by no means said, or intended to say, as a respected correspondent seems to have understood us, that the family of Dr. Wheat was the only one among the Faculty that showed attentions to the Students in cases of sickness. Others had done so both before and since Dr. Wheat came there. But before that time, as the number of students was small, so were cases of sickness infrequent. Trebling the number of students naturally increased in a corresponding ratio the cases of sickness, while there was scarcely any increase in the Faculty. And we intended to express what we had often heard, that the family of Dr. Wheat acted a prominent part in the labor of love to the sick—"beginning" their acts of kindness soon after their arrival there, not beginning the practice of nursing sick students, as we appear to have been understood to say.

THE LIQUOR TAX.—It will be seen that the Attorney General, in the following letter which we copy from the Standard, sustains the view taken in this place of the tax on liquors.

Since our publications on the subject, we have learned that "King Alcohol" ruled in the last Legislature so despotically that the only wonder is that the tax was not thrown out altogether.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 8, 1859.

Hon. D. W. Courts, Pub. Treas. of N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 7th instant, asking my opinion as to the construction of the 17th Section, Schedule A., of the late Revenue Law, in regard to spiritous liquors, &c., has just been received, and I hasten to reply.

I am of opinion that all persons who are taxable under the said 17th Section, will have to list the amount of their purchases from the first day of July, 1858, to the first day of July, 1859, in the same manner and at the same time that they list lands, polls, and other subjects required to be listed to the Magistrates in Schedule A—the tax to be collected when the taxes upon the other subjects listed at the same time are collected. It may be said that the State will lose the tax upon liquors for one year by this construction; but this, if true, could not alter the law. But this view arises, I think, from a misapprehension, for under the Revenue Law of 1856 and '57 all liquor dealers have paid taxes upon their purchases from the 1st of July, 1857, to 1st of July, 1858, and now they are required to list their purchases from the first of July, 1858, to the first of July, 1859. Instead of listing to the Sheriff as required in the Revenue Law of 1856 and '57, and paying the tax when they list, they are required to list to the Magistrates, and the time of payment is postponed for 12 months. The amount they will have to pay must be governed by the late Rev. Law, and not by the law of 1856 and '57. I know there are different opinions entertained in regard to this matter, but after a careful examination of the subject, I have given you the conclusions to which I have arrived.

Very respectfully,

WILL. A. JENKINS.

THE N. C. AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—The Newbern Progress disproves the Wilmington Journal's statement that the Directors of this Road appointed by the Governor are of the same political complection as their last year's predecessors. The Progress gives all the names, showing that last year the State appointed three Whigs and five Democrats; this year two Whigs and six Democrats. The Progress also complains that three old Democrats, who had declared that they would not make Internal Improvements a political matter, were displaced; and adds,—

"If our friend of the *Journal* will come over he will find there is as much or more indignation among the Democrats about the efforts which have been made by a clique to turn this Road into a political machine as there is among the oppositionists."

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.—We have received a catalogue of officers and students for the current year. The latter number 139. The School is free from debt and appears to be flourishing. The Greensboro' Patriot gives a pleasant account (copied into this paper,) of the thriving village in which it is located.

HOPE AND DESPAIR.—Two remarkable speeches, by celebrated men, were delivered last week —one by ex-Senator Rhett of South Carolina, the other by ex-Representative Stephens of Georgia. The former is reported by himself in the Charleston Mercury, and, whilst we utterly dissent from his object and conclusions, we consider it one of the most powerful speeches we have seen. Its object, open and avowed, is disunion. Its conclusions, that there is no hope of peace in the Union, and that now is the time to dissolve—not a day to be lost, if we would preserve either honor or liberty. Mr. Stephens, on the contrary, regards the South as having secured a vast accession of strength and safety, by the agitation of the late years, and counsels Union. He is against any more slave States unless with more slaves to people them.

For our own part, we look for a renewal next year, as a matter of course, of the contest through which the country passed in 1856, with so much apparent hazard. There is comparative quiet now, but every new contest with a Republican candidate for the Presidency will be more and more hazardous.

A QUESTION SETTLED.—In the contest between Gen. Leach and Mr. Scales a question has been much discussed as to what document Gen. Leach read from in one of his speeches. Certificates have been published from bystanders of both parties, which left the matter in utter doubt and uncertainty to those who, like ourselves, were not present and do not know the characters of the signers of the certificates. But the Salisbury Banner settles the question. It says,—

"The Iredell Express contains two certificates in relation to the political discussion at Fraley's, the one for, and the other against Gen. Leach; and we submit to all candid men who have read both, if the whole publication does not render it manifest that the *cussing* General did try to deceive the audience."

The Banner takes especial good care *not to publish these certificates* that prove so much against Gen. Leach and in favor of Mr. Scales—conclusive proof that the certificates were regarded as insufficient to make a case against Gen. Leach. If they had been against Leach, the Banner would have published them, and allowed "all candid men" among its readers to see both. Whenever any thing damaging to the party appears, democratic papers generally know how to treat it—suppress the documents and give their own version of it.

The Salisbury Watchman, the Whig neighbor of the Banner, *did* publish both certificates, not being afraid for candid men to read both.

"WHAT IT COSTS TO BE GOVERNED."—The Raleigh Standard of yesterday reviews the pamphlet with this title, and corrects some errors in it, so it says. We do not think it material to examine whether the Standard has not itself perpetrated some in correcting others. Our only object is to note the fact that the Standard *admits* that the expenditures for 1858 were $81,585,667 76, from which it deducts $9,684,537 99 of payments on account of the public debt, leaving, as the Standard says, $71,901,129 77 as the actual expenses of this *economical* party for *one year's* administration of the government under President Buchanan.

The admission should be borne in mind.

MORE EXTRAVAGANCE.—It was lately announced officially at Washington that the expenses of the general government for the year ending on the 1st inst. were $66,396,586. But a letter from Washington says that this amount did not include the five millions for the Post-Office deficiency, recently admitted to exist, nor other large items to be developed. It is hard to get at the truth.

WISE AND DOUGLAS READ OUT OF THE PARTY.—The Washington "Constitution," the official organ of the Administration, devoted its leading article on Friday to reading out of the Democratic party those shining lights, Gov. Wise and Senator Douglas. The "States," also a Democratic paper, attributes the article to a member of the Cabinet, and says "a more injudicious article could scarcely have been written. It excites indignation against that journal wherever it is perused." But the Constitution, the day after this plain language, devoted two and a half columns to enforce its denunciation.

HIGHER LAW TRIUMPHANT.—A party of abolitionists have been under indictment in the U. S. Court in Ohio, and in jail, for forcibly rescuing a slave from the owner and the U. S. authorities, at Oberlin in that State. In retaliation they trumped up charges of kidnapping against four Kentuckians. The U. S. Attorney in Ohio has been so faithless to his sworn duty as to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the Oberlin cases, on condition that the same course should be pursued towards the Kentuckians. This is a great outrage.

Economy.—The Post Office Department, in the fullness of its wisdom and power, has discontinued the mail from Newbern to Hyde County, by the Steamer Post Boy, and two or three of the offices in that county are consequently, we believe, discontinued. This will prove a serious inconvenience to the people of that county, and we can see no excuse the Department can possibly have, as the compensation paid to the boat was a mere pittance. Perchance the sum is needed, however, to assist in making up the deficiencies on the overland route to California, where letters are transported at a cost of three dollars each! How long will the people suffer such misrule?—*Newbern Prog.*

The Iowa Democracy.—The Democracy of Iowa met in State Convention on the 23d ultimo at Des Moines. Upon questions of national politics the Convention was explicit in endorsing the positions understood to be assumed by Mr. Senator Douglas.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY AT LUMBER BRIDGE.

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C., July 6, 1859.

At an early hour of the day a large and respectable crowd of people assembled in the grove; both ladies and gentlemen. The hour having arrived, the Lumber Bridge Light Infantry Co. paraded under the direction of its efficient commandant, Capt. C. Little, who marched to the appointed place, where procession was formed by the Marshal of the day, A. J. Currie, Esq., then marched to the stand in the grove, where seats had been comfortably arranged. The audience being composed, a sensible and solemn prayer was offered by Col. A. McMillan, after which the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. John D. Malloy, to the satisfaction of the hearers, and creditably to himself. Then the National Declaration was read by Mr. Cyrus McNeill, equally satisfactory to the assembly, and with marked distinction to himself. Then was John P. Fuller, Esq., of Lumberton, introduced to the crowd, which was eloquently and ably entertained for about one hour with one of the best speeches it has ever been my lot to hear. Many thanks are due Mr. Fuller from the committee which invited him, and by the company that the committee represented. The exercises at the stand now being over, the command of the Company was surrendered by the Marshal to its proper commandant, a rest of some thirty minutes was then given, after which the Company re-assembled at the call of the drums, and the crowd of spectators were well entertained by the Company which spent some hour or hour and a half in manœuvring and firing by platoons, &c.

Thus passed off one of the most pleasant celebrations that Lumber Bridge has ever witnessed. Every thing passed off with perfect good order. All was peace, like being at church on Sabbath. The citizens returned to their quiet homes well pleased with what they saw and heard.

This regularly organized and well-drilled Company is of the longest standing, if not the only volunteer Company, in old Robeson. It is the boast and pride of our County in a military point of view. May it long live to wear its laurels and exhibit the military pride of Robeson County,—to be as it has been, the ornament of the 43d Regiment of N. C. Militia. MILITARY.

Town papers please copy.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By Pearson, C. J. In Hathaway v. Mardre, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment; also, in Quince v. Nixon, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment; also, in Mercer v. Byrd, in equity, from Robeson, affirming the decretal order; also, in Morse v. Nixon, from New Hanover, judgment reversed and *cenire de novo.*

By Battle, J. In State v. Patrick, from Brunswick, declaring that there is no error; also, in Rogers v. Rogers, from Columbus, affirming the judgment; also, in State v. Simmons, from Brunswick, declaring that there is no error; also, in State v. Jacobs, from Brunswick, declaring that there is no error.

By Ruffin, J. In Dixon v. Coward, in equity, from Greene, directing a reference; also, in Wilson v. Weston, in equity, from Bertie, declaring that the agreement was only as a security and directing an account; also, in Sikes v. Territt, from Tyrrell, declaring there is no error in the decretal order.

Baptist Female Seminary in Raleigh.—Several of our brethren in Raleigh have purchased the property known as Guion's Eagle Hotel, as a site for a Baptist Female Seminary in this City. The lot comprises two acres, entirely surrounded by streets, and fronting immediately the Capitol Square. The situation is eminently suited to the purpose contemplated.

The School will be established as soon as the necessary alterations and repairs to the lot and buildings are made, when comfortable accommodations for 150 pupils will be provided.

The object of the friends of this enterprise, is to furnish a School of the highest order for the education of young ladies, in a healthy and beautiful City, central and accessible.—*Bib. Recorder.*

Cape Fear & Deep River Works.—The steamer J. H. Haughton left here this morning for the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement, where she will be in attendance on the works. She carries up four lighters, one to be used for a store house, one for a work shop, and the other two as barges for the transportation of stone and other materials required. This looks like going to work.—*Wil. Journal.*

N. C. Railroad.—The receipts of the North Carolina Railroad from freights and passengers for the first six months of 1857, were $143,571-41; for the first six months of 1858, $152,185 19; for the first five months of 1859, $150,601 43. June has yielded, it is thought, $30,000, making $180,000 for the first six months of 1859. These results are encouraging. It is hoped that a dividend will soon be made among the stockholders.

Ral. Stand.

A Dangerous Spurious Bill.—We have been shown what is called a spurious ten dollar bill purporting to be on the Merchant's Bank of Newbern. We learn that there is a number of such bills in the hands of different business men in this town, imposed upon them, of course, by some fancy financier.

Thomson's Bank note Reporter describes the spurious bill as follows:

"10s, vig. Mercury, ship under sail, &c.; male portrait on the right—St George and dragon on left end."

The genuine Bill is described as follows:

"10s, female, scroll, portrait, &c., X each side —10 male head, 10—male, eagle, 10."

Look out!—*Sal. Ban.*

Thomasville.—Thomasville, is situated on the N. C. Rail Road, in the County of Davidson, is one of the most thriving and enterprising towns in the State. It is noted for the beauty of its situation, its neat appearance, its schools, the industry and sobriety of its citizens, and the great variety of mechanical pursuits which are there carried on. The Village is only some four years old, yet it now contains several hundred inhabitants, several stores, also large and extensive shoe manufactories capable of turning out many hundred shoes every week.

The Glen Anna Female Seminary is a flourishing institution, and the pupils during the session which has just closed numbered 140.

Greens. Patriot.

Frost in July.—It is stated that there was frost at Thomasville, N. C., on Tuesday morning last, 5th July. About that time it was cool in this part of the State—fires and winter clothing were comfortable.—*Western Democrat.*

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1859.

The City of Baltimore has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

The War News.—The Late Battle.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says in regard to the battle of Solferino, that Gen. Neill, with 35,000 infantry, and two divisions of cavalry, amounting in all to 50,000 men, was engaged from early in the morning until four in the afternoon, when he succeeded in forcing the Austrian centre after twelve hours hard fighting. The Austrians had brought up their Reserves of 8,000, and the Allies theirs of 50,000, (so says the despatch—must mean 5,000,) which was a most critical moment with both. In three hours more the fighting ended to the advantage of the Allies.

The Zouaves, as usual, were terribly cut to pieces, and the first regiment of Algerine Chasseurs, shockingly treated. Four French Generals were wounded and one killed.

The *Moniteur* of the 20th contains details of the different attacks which are made up from reports of the *corps d'armee*, but they do not state the number of killed and wounded on either side. It is known, however, that the French suffered terribly, from the fact that fourteen thousand beds had been ordered for the wounded.

The Times' dispatch says the results of the battle of Solferino, so far as heard from, do not seem in proportion to its duration. The Russian Ambassador has left Paris to visit Napoleon.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes the official details written on the evening of the battle of Solferino. According to positive information, 25,000 Sardinians held their ground against 50,000 Austrians, who occupied a formidable position, but were dislodged by the Sardinians, under the command of Victor Emmanuel. It is said that the Sardinians lost 1000 killed and 1000 wounded.

The London Morning Herald says it is stated in government circles, that Lord Palmerston has already assured the French Emperor of his sympathy for the glorious cause of the allies.

France is preparing to move a large army upon the Rhine.

Commercial.—Markets steady and unchanged Consols 92⅝@92¾.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

SACKVILLE, July 12

The Canada, with Liverpool dates to the 2d, arrived at Halifax to-day.

The news is of little interest.

There had been no more fighting in Italy since the great battle of the 24th ult. The French loss at the battle of Solferino, it is believed, amounted to 16,000 or 18,000. The French people are dissatisfied with the scantiness of the details. The Paris Patrie says that Napoleon had his Epaulette shot away in the battle of the 24th, and that some French regiments were almost cut to pieces. The Italians are deserting the Austrian army in large bodies. In one instance a whole battalion had deserted.

The English Ministry have pronounced in favor of a strict neutrality. Richard Cobden has declined a seat in the English Cabinet.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the Piedmontese soldiers were at one time, in the last battle, enveloped by the Austrians, but recovered and repulsed the enemy, and kept their position with exceeding courage.

A dispatch dated Turin, June 28, says: The deserters from the Austrians unanimously state that 40,000 men were at Pozzolengo. This position fell to the Piedmontese.

Gen. Hilliers won the battle of Solferino, and marched against Caoriano. The heights were occupied by the French, and the Austrians were forced to retire to Caoriano, being beaten along the whole line.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, July 2.—Cotton.—Sales for the week 57,000 bales; on speculation 1,600, and for export 11,500. Lower qualities declined ⅛d. For Fair and Middling the market is generally unchanged, except Uplands, all qualities of which have slightly declined. Quotations —Fair Orleans 8⅛d; Middling Orleans 6⅞d, Fair Uplands 7⅛d; Middling Uplands 6⅞d. Stock at Liverpool 746,000 bales, of which 655,000 are American. Flour very dull and declining. Wheat declined. Corn quiet, declined. Spirits Turpentine dull, but prices unchanged.

NEW YORK, July 12.

The last of the Sickles Case.—The New York Tribune of this morning states that Hon. D. E. Sickles has become reconciled to his wife, and is now living with her. This, the Tribune adds, has estranged many of his most devoted friends during the late trial.

Important Trial.—The trial of the Rev. Dr. Deems against the Rev. William Carter has been progressing in this place for the last two days. Other business has prevented our attendance, consequently we know but little about the matter. We shall endeavor to get the full particulars for our next issue. We have no idea when the trial will close. Dr. Deems appears as his own counsel, and the Rev. Mr. Archer of the Virginia Conference appears as counsel for the Rev. W. Carter. We have our own views about the matter but do not feel at liberty to express them, until after the trial is closed.

Louisburg Eagle.

The Democracy of Maine.—A Convention representing the Democracy of Maine was held at Bangor, on the 30th ultimo, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor and the appointment of delegates at large to the Charleston Convention. In regard to the question of Congressional intervention for the protection or prohibition of slavery, the Democracy of Maine endorse the views of Mr. Senator Douglas.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. A. Weaver, Mr. C. C. ANDREWS, of Liberty County, Georgia, to Miss MARY S., second daughter of Mr. John S. Raboteau, of Fayetteville.

On the 7th inst., near Thomasville, by the Rev. Jas. Bobbitt, Mr. CHARLES A. WINKLER of Salem, to Miss ALICE W. GIERSH, formerly of Fayetteville.

DIED,

In Harnett County, on the 11th inst., R. E. HARRIS, formerly of Chatham co., aged about 30 years.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 18th ult., SARAH A., wife of Duncan C. Shaw, aged 22 years. Also, on the 12th, WM. A., son of Duncan C. and Sarah Shaw, aged 8 months and 15 days.

In Moore County, on the 3d inst., Mr. DAVID McNEILL, aged 82 years; also, on the same day, Mrs. CATHARINE BLUE, aged 93 years.

At her residence in Choctaw county, Ala., on the 3d inst., after a brief illness, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. MARY N. STRUDWICK, wife of Mr. Frederick N. Strudwick, recently of Hillsborough, and daughter of the Rev. Robert Burwell of Charlotte, who was for many years Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hillsborough.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

Editorial Correspondence of the New York Times.

CASTIGLIONE, ITALY, June 24, 1859.

I came from Brescia this morning, and arrived just in time to witness the last half of what I have very little doubt will turn out to have been the greatest battle the modern world has seen. I cannot describe it with any precision as yet, for it has lasted all day, and extended over a circuit of not less than fifteen miles; the noise of the cannonade, and even of the musketry, moreover, is still in my ears, and none of those engaged in it, except the wounded, have returned to give us any distinct and connected report. But not less than 150,000 men have been engaged; and of these, not less than 30,000—dead or disabled—lie, on this bright, starry night, upon the bloody field.

The battle commenced at a little before five o'clock in the morning. Just back of Castiglione rises a high range of hills which projects a mile or thereabouts into the plain and then breaks off towards the left into a wide expanse of smaller hills, and so into the rolling surface which makes that portion of the plain. The Austrians had taken position upon these hills—planting cannon upon those nearest to Castiglione, which they could approach, as the French army was in full force in and around that little village—and had stationed their immense array all over the surrounding plain.

The Emperor Francis Joseph had collected here not less than 225,000 troops, and commanded them in person. His evident purpose was to make a stand here and risk the fortunes of the war upon the hazards of the day. Napoleon promptly accepted the challenge, and commenced the attack as soon as it was light this morning by placing cannon upon the hills still nearer to Castiglione than those held by the Austrians, and opening fire upon them on the heights beyond. He took his own stand upon the highest of these, a steep, sharp-backed ridge, which commands a magnificent view of the entire circuit of the plain, and from that point directed the entire movements of his army during the early portion of the day.

The French very soon drove the enemy out of the posts they held nearest to the town, and followed them into the small villages of the plain below. The first of these was Solferino, where they had a sharp and protracted engagement. The Austrians disputed every inch of the ground, and fought here, as they did throughout the day, with the utmost desperation. They were *three times* driven out of the town before they would *stay* out. The people of the village, moreover, took part against the French, upon whom they fired from their windows, and the French were compelled in self-defence to burn the town.

When the Austrians found it impossible to hold their ground any longer they fell back, slowly and steadily, until they reached the village of Volta, which lies directly southeast from Castiglione, and is only about a mile from the river Mincio, from which, however, it is separated by a range of hills. Upon these hills, in the rear of the town, and overlooking it completely on the south and southeast sides, the Austrians had planted very formidable batteries; and when I arrived upon the field and went at once to the height where the Emperor had stood at the opening of the engagement, but which he had left an hour before to follow his victorious troops, these batteries were blazing away upon the French who were stationed on the plain below.

I was too far off to observe with any accuracy the successive steps of the action, but I could distinctly see the troops stationed upon the broad plain, and moving up in masses towards the front, where the artillery was posted, as their services were required. But as soon as they reached this point they were speedily enveloped in the smoke of the cannon, and disappeared from observation. But the general result was soon made evident by the slackening of the Austrian fire, and by the falling back of their smoke and a corresponding advance on the part of that which rose from the French artillery. The cannonading at that point lasted for over an hour; but in precisely what direction the Austrians retreated it was not possible to see.

But the battle continued to rage all over the region northwest of a line connecting the towns of Castiglione, Solferino, and Volta. At one point after another a sharp cannonnading would arise and continue for half or three quarters of an hour, and after each successive engagement of this kind the result became apparent in the retreat of the Austrians and the advance of the French forces.

During all the early part of the day the sky had been clear and the weather hot. But clouds began to gather at about noon, and at 5 o'clock, while the cannonade was at its height, a tremendous thunderstorm rolled up from the northwest; the wind came first sweeping from the parched streets an enormous cloud of dust, and was soon followed by a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by vivid lightning and rapid explosions of rattling thunder. The storm lasted for about an hour, and the cannonading, so far as we could distinguish, was suspended. Then the rain ceased, the clouds blew away, the sun shone out again, and the air was cooled and perfectly delightful.

Though the cannon may have ceased for a time to take part in it, the fight had meantime gone on, and when I again resumed my post of observation, from which the storm had expelled me, the cannonading commenced quite on the extreme left of the entire field and on the very borders of the lake; northeast from Castiglione and west of Peschiera. The Piedmontese troops, under the King, who commanded them in person, had been posted there and received the Austrians as they came around. From about 7 o'clock until after nightfall an incessant and most terrible combat was here kept up. The batteries of the two armies were apparently about half a mile apart, and at the outset they were both served with nearly equal and effective vigor; but the Aurtrians gradually slackened their fire and several times took up new positions, while the Sardinians poured a rapid and uninterrupted shower of balls upon them, suspending only for a few minutes at a time, and then renewing it again with redoubled fury.

The wind had now gone down, the air was still, and the sound of musketry, as well as of the cannon, was distinctly heard. The former was continuous, sharp, and incessant, sounding like the constant and irregular pattering of hail upon a roof, while the latter was occasionally suspended, but while it lasted was overwhelmingly grand and terrible. Over the Sardinian park rose a dense white cloud of smoke, directly upwards, its sides perfectly upright and well defined, and spreading outward both ways at the top like an enormous sheaf of wheat. The sun was making a glorious setting in the west, and as his light gradually departed the vivid flashes at each discharge of the cannon gleamed through the smoke like sharp lightning through the breast of an enormous cloud. Sometimes only a single flash would be seen, then two or three at once, and sometimes half a dozen would break forth in instant succession.

It was beginning to be dark when I turned to descend the hill, and all the way down I still heard the roar of the cannon and the clattering of the guns of the infantry. But the Austrians were clearly falling back. They have sustained an overwhelming defeat, and it seems to me not unlikely that the Emperor may now be induced, by the representations of the neutral Powers, to accept the peace which Napoleon will be very likely to tender him.

I have thus given you a very general outline of this great battle as it came under my own observation. I am afraid to venture upon any conjecture as to the number of killed and wounded in this battle; but from the nature of the case it must be enormous. I am confident that not less than *ten thousand* wounded have been brought into this village alone during the day, to say nothing of those that were left on the field or taken to other places.

MONTECHIARO—MORNING OF THE 25TH.

I was obliged to return here this morning. During the two hours I have been here one continuous train of wagons has been passing with the wounded, seeking, wherever they can find, far or near, but always toward home, a resting place to get cured of their wounds. The women and the priests carry them out wine and compresses for their wounds, while the men of the town help soldiers, such as wish to rest awhile on their feet, to descend and remount again into their wagons. If I did not already know the result of the battle I would be ready to suppose, from the enormous number of wounded soldiers at this moment passing my window, that the French army had been literally destroyed. I am quite sure, no matter what the French official report may say, that my preceding estimation of the number of wounded is small.

In and about Castiglione there were 20,000 soldiers in charge of the enormous train of the army, while in the rear of the town there remained a reserve of 20,000 men to support the army in case of disaster. Add to this 10,000 or 15,000 wounded men in Castiglione, and several hundred thousand men scattered over the plain in conflict, and dead on the ground, and you have a scene encompassed in a space of eight miles diameter such perhaps as this land of great battle scenes never saw before. From the high-peaked bluff from which we watched the last hours of the battle all this scene could be taken in and comprehended at one glance. It was a great battle, and surely ought to decide, once for all, the vast superiority of French over Austrian arms.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

We had gone but a short distance when we came to where the great procession of the wounded was turning down a cross-street to a church which had been taken for a hospital. It was certainly the most dreadful sight I ever saw. Every conceivable kind of wound which can be inflicted upon men was here exhibited. All who were able to do so were obliged to walk—the wagons and animals at command being all required for those who could not otherwise be moved. Some walked along, their faces completely covered with blood from sabre cuts upon their heads. Many had their arms shattered, hundreds had their hands tied up, and some carried most ghastly wounds upon their faces. Some had tied up their wounds, and others had stripped away the clothing which had chafed and made them worse. I saw one man walking along with a firm step and a resolute air, naked to his waist, and having a bullet wound upon his side, an ugly gash along his cheek, and a deep bayonet-thrust, received from behind, in his shoulder. Most of those who were walking wore a serious look, conversing but little with one another, though they walked two and two, and few of them carried upon their faces any considerable expression of pain.

Those who were more severely injured rode upon donkeys or in carts, and a few were carried upon mattrasses on men's shoulders. But these were mostly officers, and nearly all I saw carried in that way were so badly wounded that their recovery is scarcely possible. One had both his legs crushed by a cannon ball. Another had received a ball in his thigh, and was evidently suffering the most intense agony. Many of those whose wounds were in their legs were seated in chairs swung across a donkey, one being upon each side. Several who were thus carried, and were supported by soldiers walking by their side, were apparently unconscious, and seemed to be dying. Then would come carts, large and small, carrying three, five, and some of them ten or fifteen each. A steady stream of these ghastly victims of the battle of the day poured through the town. I stood in the crowd by the side of them as the sad procession passed along, and watched it at this point for over an hour. It was not interrupted for a moment—except now and then by a crowd of prisoners—and it continued thus from about ten in the morning, when it began to flow, until I left the street, long after dark. Every church, every large hall, every private house in the town has been taken for the service of the wounded. Those whose injuries are slight, after having them dressed pass at once into the ranks and mingle with their comrades. I looked into the churches as I passed by. All the seats, railings, &c., had been removed; mattrasses of hay had been spread upon the floor and were completely filled with wounded men, in every stage of suffering and peril, lying side by side. The surgeons were dressing their wounds; Sisters of Charity and other women were giving them wine and otherwise ministering to their comfort; but morning, I am sure, will dawn upon a large proportion of them relieved forever from their pain. If any thing can be more horrible than a soldier's life, it certainly is a soldier's death.

It is a striking scene most certainly; and the most wonderful part of it is the perfect good order and good behavior of the troops. I have not seen during the whole day a single instance of disorder, or of even rudeness in word or deed from any soldier. Not one have I seen in the slightest degree intoxicated; not one have I seen shouting or singing; not a rough or rude remark have I seen or heard addressed to any one; nor have I failed, in a single instance, whenever I have applied to a soldier for information, or addressed him on any subject whatever, to receive a courteous reply and the most polite endeavor to aid my wishes. Nor have I heard a single cheer over the victory, or a single syllable of exultation over the prisoners as they come in. The most respectful silence has in every case been preserved. Expressions of sympathy with the wounded were constant, and prompt attention, so far as possible, was always given to their wants. Private property in the town, so far as I can see, has been treated with perfect respect. In selecting fields for the camp, those which will be injured by it least seem uniformly to be chosen. Bakers' shops and groceries with cheese, bacon, sausages, &c., freely exposed, are open; and I have repeatedly seen soldiers bargaining for supplies at their windows. But I have heard of no instance and seen no indication of the slightest interference with private property. Yet there is no great rigor of discipline enforced; for the soldiers seem to be quite at their ease, and wander about town very much at their own discretion.

The London Times on the Battle.—"Since the three days of Leipsic, now six and forty years ago, so great a battle has never been fought in Europe as that which only seventy hours since cumbered the plains of Lombardy with dead. Imagination toils in vain to realize the story of more than 300,000, men engaged in mortal conflict over an area the front of which extended twelve miles."

"The action is not one of unmitigated triumph to the conquerors nor of utter defeat to the vanquished. It resembles rather Wagram than Austerlitz. It is as usual where Austrian troops fight and Austrian Generals command, just an inclination of the balance in favor of the enemy. It is an example of stubborn discipline contending at once against an enterprising and intelligent enemy, and against the evils of a divided command. While the Zouaves were being borne back by the Austrians in the position at Buffalora, and Napoleon himself was engaged in an unequal contest, four Austrian Generals were quarrelling as to the manner in which supports should be sent up, and quarrelled till the victory was torn from them."

"The most wonderful part of the battle—and indeed the most wonderful characteristic of the whole campaign—is, that the Austrians when beaten were allowed to evacuate the field of battle without pursuit. Whether this is moderation or policy or necessity on the part of the French Emperor, we cannot yet tell. Nor can we tell whether he looks upon this Austrian army as a sportsman looks upon the game in his preserves, and manages them with a design of getting as many battles out of them as possible, or whether it has always been a chance—happily, decided in his favor—whether he should drive back those obstinate Austrians or fail himself in the effort. Napoleon III. keeps his own counsel too closely to let Europe know this interesting truth.

"It appears certain, however, that when the Austrians were content to retreat the contemplated attack upon Volta was suspended and the advance of the French ceased. Was it the bridge of gold to the flying enemy, or was it the accord of peace to the beaten and yet abiding foe? We cannot quite comprehend the restraint of the French upon this and other occasions, except upon the supposition that they had good reason for avoiding any further conflict at that particular moment. But whatever may be the determining cause of these tactics, it certainly is not the want of any personal enterprise on the part of the French Emperor which has allowed the Austrian army to remain unbroken after this defeat. He has shown himself to be as personally brave as any one of his own Grenadiers; and we must not cavil at the steps of progress which are so leisurely but apparently so surely mounted. We should rather look forward with interest for tokens of that moderation in victory which, after all, must test the ultimate prosperity of even this most prosperous of men."

A French Bulletin in the official Moniteur.—The force of the enemy's army amounted to between 250,000 and 270,000. Our new Artillery produced terrible effects. Its discharges reached the enemy at a distance whence their heaviest guns could not reply, and covered the plain with the dead. We had 720 officers placed *hors du combat*, 120 of whom were killed, and 12,000 privates killed and wounded. Among the killed seven Colonels and six Lieutenant Colonels. Among the wounded are five Generals.

Peace Rumors.—A letter from Vienna, in the National Gazette of Berlin, says: "It is generally believed in well-informed circles that the next mail will bring an account of an armistice, which will serve as the basis for negotiations for peace. The same opinion prevails at the Bourse, where prices have improved."

A Berlin letter in the Hamburg News, says: "It may be considered as certain that the Prussian Government has opened negotiations with England and Russia, in order to establish a common basis of mediation.

Now and Then.—Fifty years ago the sovereigns of Europe bore names nearly like those which the sovereigns now reigning bear. There was then an Alexander, Emperor of Russia, there is another Alexander now; there was then a Frederick William, King of Prussia, there is another now; a Francis, of Austria, there is another; a Pope Pius, there is another; a Victor Emmanuel in Savoy, there is another now; there was a Ferdinand in Naples then, and until a short time ago there was another in Naples; there was a Napoleon then, who was called Europe's disturber, there is another now. England and Spain are the great exceptions to this rule of likeness in name, but in both there were then Kings, while in both there are now Queens. A King George (IV of England,) was then deemed the first gentleman in Europe, a King George (V of Hanover) is now in the same sense, the first gentleman in Europe.

Pet. Express.

Eruption of Vesuvius.—Amidst the excitement and conflagration of war, Vesuvius will urge its claims on the public attention. Its forges are more active than those of the nations united which now are applying the resources of science to the construction of weapons for human destruction. The mountain beats them all, and with the quiet assurance of undisputed power, hourly it is laying waste the rich lands growing with all the promise of harvest. Any one who looks at it from Naples observes a large river of fire actually flowing, but apparently arrested and attached to the side of Vesuvius. Within the last three months it has increased wonderfully in proportion; it is no longer a rill, it is a sheet of fire, it has risen and overflowed its banks, and God help the poor small proprietors who have invested their all in little portions of land now incrusted with lava.

Passports Refused.—Private letters from the continent of Europe, intimate that the American officers who had been permitted by the United States to go to the seat of war, in order to gain military insight into war tactics, by observation of the contending powers, have been refused passports to travel thither.

A Court Anecdote.—Among our recent representatives abroad, was a gentleman hailing from the far West. On his way to the scene of his diplomatic labor, he had occasion to visit Paris. He expressed a special desire to "see Eugeny." He was informed that Sunday was the reception-day of the Empress, and that our Minister to France would have great pleasure in presenting him. At the time appointed, our western friend made his appearance, equipped in the gorgeous uniform of a Colonel of the Iowa militia. He was formally presented to the Emperor as the Honorable Mr. Blank, fully accredited to the Court of Blank. The usual formal salutation having been performed, he was presented to the Empress.

"I'm proud to make yer acquaintance, ma'am," said our representative. "I've heerd a great deal of you, by a mootual acquaintance of ourn, who's ben a travelin' in Yewrup, and seen pooty much all the men and wimmin thats worth knowin.' He says that the Emp'rer Nic'las is the very fust man in Yewrup; the very fust by a long shot; an' he says you're the finest woman he ever saw—the very finest. That are mootual friend of ourn is Judge Douglas, of Illinois, an' I tell you he's a fust rate judge of wimmin, he is."

Trade in Human Hair.—The trade in human hair has long formed a considerable feature in commerce. The London market, it is said, constantly contains an average of five tons, while a Paris correspondent declares that Brittany and the South of France supply the wig-makers of the world with hair, which is bought by itinerants at fairs, peddlers, &c. A good head of female hair weighs from ten ounces to a pound—worth ten francs a pound; though when woven ready for wigs, fronts, &c., it is worth eighty francs. But fashions change. Fifteen years ago light and blonde wigs were all the rage, and now, in Paris, there is quite a *furore* for black hair. Whereupon all the sandy, red, light, brown, and most other shades of human hairs in the commercial market, had been deepened into sable. At the last accounts it commanded an advance in price.

DEMOCRACY.

From the National Intelligencer.

* * * * Of the doctrines espoused by the Democratic party we find it, if possible, even more difficult to convey to our correspondent any intelligible idea, so numerous are the sects which severally claim to be the sole legitimate exponents of Democratic orthodoxy. In many of our Southern Democratic contemporaries we read of "*Southern Rights* Democrats," as contradistinguished from "*National* Democrats;" of "Administration Democrats," in opposition to "Douglas Democrats;" of Democrats who favor the leading measures of Mr. Buchanan, and of Democrats who denounce them as the offspring of worse than "Hamiltonian Federalism." At the North we have Democrats of every variety of shade, created by the greater or less degree in which their complexion is colored by what is called "Lecomptonism," in the late political parlance of the day. Democrats who favored the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution are sternly at variance with Democrats who repudiated that instrument as a fraud upon popular rights. Democrats who voted for the "English conference bill" find it difficult to harmonize with those who look upon that "temporizing expedient" with positive disrespect. Time and patience would fail us if we should undertake to tell of Democrats who are in favor of free trade and direct taxation; Democrats who in Louisiana are in favor of both these desiderata, but nevertheless think sugar entitled to *some* protection; Democrats in Pennsylvania who are willing to make large concessions on other points if only the duty on iron be kept sufficiently *specific*; Democrats in Kentucky who think that Mr. Clay's "American system" was a *very* mistaken theory of political economy, but who hold that a tax on imported hemp is highly expedient and constitutional; Democrats in New England (immoderate in their demands because modest in their numbers) who think that "the textile fabrics" should be treated with some consideration by those who patronise sugar in Louisiana, iron in Pennsylvania, and hemp in Kentucky, but who still are willing to sacrifice a large per centage for the sake of "harmony."

And then, too, we have Democrats who favor internal improvements, and Democrats who denounce them as unconstitutional; Democrats who think the public lands should be disposed of as speedily as possible by a general homestead bill, and Democrats who pronounce this policy unwise and (not to put too fine a point on it) "demagogical and agrarian;" Democrats who espouse Mr. Clay's plan of "distribution," and Democrats who denounce the scheme as a rank political heresy; Democrats who believe in the gospel of fillibusterism, and Democrats who sustain the neutrality laws; Democrats who advocate the revival of the slave trade, and Democrats who vote it to be "unwise, inexpedient, and contrary to the settled policy of the country."

At present our Democratic friends in all parts of the country seem to be particularly exercised by certain divisions growing out of what is called the "new dogma"—being the definition of the duty enjoined by the Constitution of the United States on the National Legislature in the matter of the protection which slave property is entitled to claim in the common Territories of the Union. As this is a question which has been raised between different wings of the Democratic party, in consequence of their differing interpretations of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati platform, it might be deemed impertinent for us to express any opinion upon documents seen to be so recondite and obscure even in the hands of their authors. And as the controversy on this subject is purely a family quarrel among the "harmonious Democracy," we may draw from certain homely proverbs a prudent moral in warning against any attempts on our part to reconcile the parties to these conflicting interpretations of the family dialect. It is a question with which we have no other concern than that which attaches to the function of the political historian, called to record for the benefit of curious inquirers, like our Kentucky friend, the nice refinements of a litigious temper brought to the discussion of supersensuous abstractions.

Improvements at Mount Vernon.—Mr. Charles S. Price, one of the most experienced builders of Alexandria, went down to Mount Vernon yesterday for the purpose of making some repairs needed by the premises. These repairs are made preliminary to the delivery of possession from John A. Washington, esq., to the agent of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. As soon as the sacred spot passes into the possession of the Association, and sufficient funds are raised, the grounds, &c., will be placed in complete repair. In the mean time Mr. Price will make such repairs as are absolutely necessary for placing the buildings, &c., in good order. The Alexandria Gazette says:

"The carpenters' tools imported from England by General Washington, during his lifetime, have been preserved, and will in all probability, be used now in making the contemplated repairs."

Wash. Constitution.

Another Railroad Accident.—Another sacrifice has been made to the insatiable Railroad Spirit—another catalogue of torn limbs, bruised bodies and wrecked effects added to our formidable list of "accidents." The Buffalo and New York Express train on the New York Central Road passed through Oneida on Thursday morning at a speed of *forty miles an hour!* When a short distance out of town it came to a place where new rails had just been carelessly and insufficiently laid. The result was natural and simple enough. Three passenger cars were thrown off the track and down an embankment. The wreck was thorough. The people were dashed against each other and the sides and roofs of the cars. Hardly a person escaped greater or less injury, although, mysteriously, nobody was killed. About forty passengers were bruised and battered.

A Million of Buffalo.—Horace Greeley, writing from the plains, makes the following estimate of the number of Buffalo:

"What strikes the stranger with most amazement, is their immense numbers. I know a million is a great many, but I am confident we saw that number yesterday. Certainly all we saw could not have stood on ten square miles of ground. Often, the country for miles on either hands seemed quite black with them. The soil is rich, and well matted with their favorite grass. Yet it is all, except a very little on the creek bottoms, near to timber, eaten down like an overtaxed sheep pasture in a dry August. Consider that we have traversed more than one hundred miles in width since we first struck them, and that for most of this distance the Buffalo have been constantly in sight, and that they continue for some twenty-miles further on—this being the breadth of their present range, which has a length of perhaps a thousand miles, and you have some approach to an idea of their countless millions. I doubt whether the domesticated horned cattle of the United States equal the numbers, while they must fall considerably short in weight of these wild ones."

The daughter of John Rafferty, of Cincinnati, has been killed in trying to "do the Niagara feat," in a small way, over a porch in the second story of the house. The rope breaking she was pitched over the bannisters, and she received fatal injuries by the fall.

WHAT A BLIND MAN CAN DO.

The Springfield Republican gives the annexed interesting account of the remarkable achievements of a blind genius now living in Ludlow:—

He is a young man, twenty-four years of age, who has been blind since he was two years old, and who does not remember that he ever saw. The circumstances which attended the loss of his vision are almost too horrible for belief. His widowed mother married a drunkard, and this step-father, conceiving a spite against the child, undertook, when intoxicated, to put his eyes out. Going farther in his diabolical purpose, he was about to thrust a red hot poker down his throat, when the frightened but desperate mother interfered and prevented it. The child was then thrown down the cellar, where he lay all night, taking a cold which so far aggravated the succeeding inflammation of the eyes, that the sclerectic coat of each was burst. At nine years of age he lost his mother, and in that loss became perfectly friendless. From that day to this, he has mainly taken care of himself.

Now let us see what this man has done. He is a mechanic, and knows every part of a steam engine as well as if he could see. He is an engineer, and has not only had charge of stationary engines, but has run as an engineer on the Mad River railroad in Ohio. Of course he ran with a look-out, and between this look-out and himself he had arranged a series of abbreviations of language, so that he could learn from him the position of any object on the track instantaneously. He was engineer, let it be remembered, of a passenger train! What is more remarkable than all is that he has made a beautiful little steam engine with his own hands, so small that he can carry the whole of it in his pocket, and get up steam at pleasure.

He has a great genius for music, and posesses a voice which, in many characteristics, is without doubt the most wonderful voice in the world. On Tuesday evening of the present week he was invited to a private house in this city to give an exhibition of his musical abilities, and a few musical men and women were invited to hear him, all of whom will bear testimony to their astonishment and delight. We suppose that all musical people will shrug their shoulders with incredulity when we tell them that his voice has the compass of five octaves, yet such is the fact that he demonstrated to this company. Of course, the lowest notes are guttural, and the highest are falsetto; but the falsetto notes are pleasant and good, and the gutturals true tones, and as musical as such tones can be. We are not sufficiently versed in musical terms to tell what his lowest note is, but it is the lowest note in the piano, arranged upon the usual scale—or triple C, as he calls it. His chest tones are excellent, and although Carl Formes may have more power, his quality is no better, while in his lower notes he goes down "out of sight" of Carl Formes altogether. We can give no idea of this voice by any comparison, for we have never heard a voice with which to compare it.

Of course, with such a voice as this, the owner is tempted to try tricks. The most interesting of these was the application of it to seven purposes. He began by singing, in a delicate soprano, the first lines of "Oft in the stilly night:" then, as he proceeded, he slid into the alto, then into the tenor, then into the base, and then into the double base, and octave below. This finished the tune, when he rose, and turning his back to the audience, executed some most excellent feats of ventriloquism, and wound off by imitating an old fashioned spinning wheel so perfectly that the assembly was thrown into roars of laughter. He usually accompanies himself with a melodeon, to which he has added a swell of his own invention that produces all the effects of the swell in the organ.

One of the most delightful of his performances was a solo on the cornet, he playing it with one hand, and accompanying himself on the piano with the other. Upon this instrument, and in this way, he played a few airs with great sweetness and taste, and executed some very difficult variations. The instrument itself has been the subject of his improving hand, but in what respects we do not know. Added to all this, he plays the guitar and other instruments, and is a leader and teacher of bands. He seemed to take a great deal of interest in explaining his steam engine to the company, and to be thoroughly versed in mechanical matters.

This man's name is W. A. Carns. He was born, we think, in one of the Western states, and has lived where he could get a chance. He received an education in some asylum for the blind for which he appears unboundedly grateful. He is now engaged in the invention of some means by which the blind may be enabled to have their regular newspapers, and if anybody can accomplish so benevolent a result he will do it.

Summer Comforts!

REFRIGERATORS;

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.

Wire Gauze Dish Covers;
100 doz. Yeoman's Fruit Bottles;
Brass B'd Pails and Churns;
Iron do. do. do.;
Sponge and Hip Baths;

Also, new supplies of

WHITE CHINA;

Tumblers, Goblets;
Knives and Forks;
Common Earthen-ware and Wooden-ware.

Just received and on hand at

THE CROCKERY STORE.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 30 27tf

KNIVES AND FORKS.

Ivory Handle Knives *only*.
Ivory handle Knives and Forks.
Horn tip handle Knives and Forks.
Bone handle Knives and Forks,
with 3, 4 and 5 Rivets.
Buckhorn handle Knives and Forks.
Ivory Handle Carvers in sets.
The forks of all the above are steel, and some have only *two* prongs.
These Goods are selected with a special view to the wants of the Retail Trade.
It is the intention of the subscriber to keep *constantly on hand*,

AT THE CROCKERY STORE,

An assortment of Table Cutlery, which for its variety, good quality and cheapness, will *command* the attention of all who desire to purchase.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 30, 1859. 27-i6m

Silver Plated Castors.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Silver Plated Forks.

THE SPOONS and FORKS are *double, treble and quadruple* plated; and of the make of Rogers, Smith & Co., whose reputation is above all other American Manufacturers of Plated Ware.

For sale at ***The Crockery Store.***

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 30, 1859. 27-i6m

D. W BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

DETERMINED UPON THE NEGROES.

The city journals, which are bent upon being unhappy about the negro, seize upon a part of a slave trade speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Ga., who vibrates from being an ultra Whig to being an ultra Southern Democrat, and upon another very unhappy speech of the Hon. Barnwell Rhett, of S. C. Both these gentlemen differ. The Georgia gentleman is certain that the South has largely profited in the strength of its institutions by the abolition agitation, in which we agree with him; and the S. C. gentleman is about certain if South Carolina does not go out of the Union, Sambo will cease to exist there as such. The Georgia gentleman has the advantage in being very happy, while the South Carolina gentleman is very miserable. The negro is the stock in trade of both.

A city journal,—very miserable over these colored hobbies of these Southern gentlemen, as claims, in substance, how can we help turning the next Presidency upon the negro pivot, when Southern gentlemen talk so? How can we help having one idea? We must, then, be insane upon the subject, and we must all race together. It seems so really, then, and, if it did not seem so, because of the Southern monomania upon the negro, it would become so, doubtless, from a monomania which such of our Northern gentlemen as Judge Spalding, of Ohio, represents.

The worthy Ohio Judge is just as clear as the South Carolina Ex-Senator and the Georgia M. C., that there is nothing on earth worth thinking of but the negro. Judge Swan, he tells us, was thrown overboard by the Republican Nominating Convention of Ohio, not because he decided the Law and the Constitution according to his conscience and his understanding in the matter of the Oberlin rescuers, but because he did not decide against those great inner lights of the mind. If the worthy Judge Spalding, would not have any body a Judge in Ohio who didn't trample under foot the U. S. Fugitive Slave Law and pronounce it of no binding force in Ohio. There is nothing on earth, in his judgment, fit for politics but the slave and slavery!

Now here are three very distinguished men, who live and breathe in African air, upon African perfume, and can think of nothing, and live for nothing, but Africa and the Africans. The Africanism excludes all Americanism from their patriotic breasts. The Nile and the Niger are of so much more importance to them than the Ohio or the Chattahoochee, or Santee, to say nothing of the Missouri or Mississippi, that they would give up everything for their "Araby the Blest."

Of course, then, if the white people North or South follow Judge Spalding, Mr. Rhett, and Mr. Stephens, there is nothing to be talked about the coming Presidential election but Africa and the Africans. We, 25,000,000 of white people, are to give all up to the 4,000,000 of blacks. The Pacific Railroad is something, but what is that to Scipio, Cato and Cæsar? The iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania are something, but what are they compared with the negro? Cotton once was King, South, but now it is all "wool." We of the North are to think little or nothing of manufactures, ships and commerce, and they of the South are to think nothing of sugar, rice and tobacco, and real estate. The great end of human life in America,—the chief end of man here,—is to forget that we live in a land of 4,000,000 of Africans, and about 25,000,000 of Americans. Well, be it so, if so it must be, but isn't it droll!

But we have not answered the question of our city contemporary,—*how can we help going mad if others go mad?* And need we answer it? Does it not answer itself?—*N. Y. Express.*

Death of the Hon. Rufus Choate.—Private despatches from Halifax, Nova Scotia, state that the Hon. Rufus Choate died on Tuesday last. Mr. Choate was one of the most eminent lawyers in America, and was en route for Europe. He sailed from Boston several days since, but in consequence of declining health, was unable to proceed further than Halifax.

Summer Travel.—New York is just now crowded with Southerners *en route* for the Northern watering places, or for Europe. The emigration to the Old World is very large—larger than ever before, we believe, and this notwithstanding the war and the commercial and financial difficulties abroad. All the fashionable hotels are crowded, and the retail shops reaping a rich harvest.

Gambling in Breadstuffs.—The Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Sentinel says that some idea may be formed of the extent to which wheat gambling is carried on, when it is known that for some weeks past the reported sales have generally ranged from 40,000 to 80,000 bushels each day, while the receipts seldom exceed 15,000 bushels. Some of the largest operators never in reality own a bushel of wheat.

A Memento of John Wesley.—An interesting memento of John Wesley was presented to the Trustees of Trinity College two weeks ago. It consists of a telescope and an electrical machine which were once the property of Wesley. The telescope is not large, but is in good order, and is an excellent instrument for its size; the electrical machine derives its only interest from its associations, and both will be admitted to have a value in the estimation of Methodists of North Carolina far beyond their commercial or scientific worth.

N. C. Advocate.

University of the South.—Ten citizens of Tennessee have subscribed three hundred thousand dollars toward the proposed new University of the South.

At Oskaloosa, Iowa, a young woman, whose husband came home drunk the other day, took down an ox goad and chastised him most gloriously, until he promised not to do so again. He laid the blame upon a friend who asked him to drink. She then whaled him again for not having stability to refuse.

The San Francisco Herald states that the present stock of California vines now under cultivation will yield $50,000,000 of wines and brandies in twenty years from the present day.

GLUE.

20 BARRELS Glue, for sale low by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Linseed Oil and White Lead.

And Paints of all kinds. For sale by

June 20. S. J. HINSDALE.

"Younger's and Muir's" Edinburgh ALE, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 851yrpd

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants.

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

Feb'y 1, 1859 85tyrpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1859.

THE MAILS.—We regret to hear that the inconvenience of the public on the route between Raleigh and Carthage has not been remedied. The original schedule fixed its departure from each place on Tuesday and Friday mornings, but for some reason or other, probably the convenience of the contractor, it was changed to Monday and Friday mornings, the consequence of which is, as we learn, that Monday's mail carries very little, the papers being delayed till Friday. It is certainly a very strange arrangement that sends a mail off from Carthage the day before the mail arrives there to furnish it with mail matter for the route. We suppose that the arrangement is injurious to subscribers to Raleigh papers as well as those here.

If the postmasters along the line would address a letter to the Postmaster General, showing the effect of the present schedule, it would probably be restored to its original form.

FAYETTEVILLE AND NORTHERN PLANK ROAD.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent., making 11 per cent. this year.

At the annual meeting on Thursday last the old officers were re-elected. And we learned that it is the intention of the Board to repair the road thoroughly during the ensuing Fall. The Clarendon Bridge has recently been carefully examined and repaired.

A VISIT TO TOKAY.—We had the pleasure last week of walking through the Vineyard, four miles North of this town, owned by Messrs. Wm. T. Horne, N. A. Stedman, H. L. Myrover, and J. C. Stedman. We were much surprised at the extent of the ground planted, the number and variety of vines growing, and the picturesque nature of the spot selected for this experiment in what we have always believed will become the leading occupation and interest in this region, after the pines shall have been exhausted. More than thirty years ago the Observer repeatedly urged the Vine upon the attention of its readers, and it has never lost sight of the subject, but has occasionally devoted space to it, satisfied that sooner or later the people of the Cape Fear section would awake to its importance.

The Vineyard embraces thirty acres, all cleared and under fence, and nearly all planted with vines, from those set out the past Spring to two and three year old vines. There are four thousand vines already growing, most of them supported by stakes and frames, and presenting a beautiful and luxuriant appearance. The largest number are of that fine North Carolina grape the Scuppernong, of both varieties; next in number is another celebrated North Carolina grape, the Catawba; then "the Lincoln grape," said to be a fine variety from Lincoln county, N. C. Besides these leading varieties are the Black Hamburg, the Malaga, a Bladen county grape known as the Balson grape, and others.

Many of the vines, young as they are, have quantities of bunches of green grapes; and we saw one little Catawba vine, with a fine bunch of grapes on it, though grown from a cutting placed in the earth as lately as April last.

A portion of the bunches appear this year to have been affected by a rot, caused probably by wet weather or frost, or both. But there will probably be a considerable crop of grapes this year, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make their first wine this Fall. They have erected a large building, principally of stone found on the premises, the lower stories of which will be used as wine cellars.

For land, vines, frames, buildings and cultivation, the proprietors have so far expended some thousands of dollars, and we learn that two of them refused to sell at double the cost of their investment.

We have spoken of the picturesque nature of the spot. It abounds with hills and vales and ravines, presenting at some points an extensive horizon view; at others far below, little patches of level surface, thickly studded with luxuriant vines; at others, precipitous descents through which flows the water from numerous bold springs of pure and cold water. It is as yet comparatively a rude spot, but we doubt if there is among "the vine-clad hills of France" one more abounding in natural beauty, or more capable of adornment by the hand of taste and wealth.

We need not add that we wish the enterprising proprietors the most complete success, and that the public will look with interest to the full development of their plans.

We understand that Drs. Benbow and Scott have purchased land South of this town which they are devoting to the same purpose.

FINE POTATOES.—We do not remember to have seen any Irish Potatoes equal to those (nearly a bushel,) sent to us by Mr. Neill McNeill, of Rockfish. They do credit to his farming, as we learn that they were produced on old land that has been cultivated for many years. He has our thanks for the courtesy.

N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—The July number has been received. It contains an earnest appeal, from a committee of the Educational Association, for increased support, which ought to be responded to. Besides other matters of interest, this year it is expected to contain the reports and lectures read before the late Convention at Newbern by Gov. Swain, Prof. Hubbard, and others. The price is $1 per annum.

CAN'T BE TRUE.—The Northern papers state that "one of the passengers in the late disaster upon the Michigan Southern Railroad, settled with the Company for the loss of his wife and child for $500."

There are a good many mean men in the world, (such as he who sold GEORGE WASHINGTON'S bones for $200,000;) but we must be permitted to doubt whether there is one who would barter off the still bleeding and mangled bodies of his wife and child for $500. It must be a mistake.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—The Wilmington Journal has some remarks concerning the canvass in this District, concluding with the following statement, from which we infer that it is settled that one of the candidates [which one?] will withdraw in case of opposition:

"It is probable that we may not refer to this matter again, save in one contingency, which is not likely to occur. We mean the running of a candidate of the opposite party. Even in that event, we anticipate no difficulty. If the occurrence of this last contingency were to be predicated in any reliance upon divisions in the Democratic party, the person so relying would find himself mistaken. We know what we say."

Since the above was in type, we have received a letter from a highly respected Whig friend, suggesting the propriety of running a Whig candidate for Congress in this District, and asking us to announce as such a gentleman whom he names.

We do not feel at liberty so to use the name of any one, under existing circumstances, without his consent. It is but seventeen days till the election, and it is known that many Whigs, not expecting to have a Whig candidate, have committed themselves, more or less positively, to one or the other of the two Democratic candidates. A Whig candidate, therefore, would not receive the full Whig vote even, and he could not hope for a Democratic vote. We think it would be unkind in us, therefore, to place a Whig in a position where he could not get the full Whig vote, and to oblige many Whig voters either to violate existing pledges or to vote against a Whig candidate. If the gentleman himself had authorised such a use of his name, we would not hesitate to publish it; but we do not understand that he has.

GEN. LEACH'S PROSPECTS.—A reliable friend in Yadkin county writes us that "Gen. Leach's prospects are very good, and he will be elected unless the Democrats get up some false statements. They are now trying to injure him on the "Fish Bill." He was not in the last Legislature, though he is charged with being there."

The First District.—Within the past few days we have received letters from various portions of this District, which assure us that Mr. Smith will be triumphantly elected. We have also seen and conversed with numerous gentlemen recently, who have visited the First District, some of whom reside in it, and all concur in the opinion that Mr. Smith will certainly be elected by a handsome majority.—*Wash. N. C. Times.*

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—A friend writes us from Greensborough that the stockholders in the N. C. Road held their annual meeting at that place on Thursday last. Messrs. Chas. F. Fisher, Giles Mebane and Alexander McRae were elected Directors on that day. The fourth Director was not chosen, though three ballottings were had for the purpose—Mr. Gorrell receiving the highest vote, Messrs. Saunders and Fries next.

Mr. Fisher received 6,648 votes; Mr. Mebane 6,322; Mr. McRae 5,342. The vote for the fourth Director on the first ballot was: Mr. Gorrell 3,149; Judge Saunders 1,690; Mr. Fries 1,685.

Our correspondent further states that a dividend of two per cent. has been declared, on the three millions of non-preferred stock, after paying interest on the State's million of preferred stock.

Mr. Fisher has been re-elected President.

The receipts for the year, ending June 30 1859, have been $356,734 30; (freights yielding $185,000, way passengers $100,000, through passengers $54,000, &c.) the expenses $164,194 12; net profit $192,540 18. Of this $60,000 has been paid to the State—6 per cent. on its preferred Stock of $1,000,000; $27,000 for interest on the Company's 8 per cent. bonds; and $25,000 appropriated to the Company's Sinking Fund. The 2 per cent. dividend will absorb $60,000 of the remaining $80,000 of profits.

THE STATE'S FINANCES.—The receipt of $70,000 at one time by the State Sinking Fund, from the N. C. railroad, is a most gratifying circumstance. It not only assures us that the means will be provided for paying off the State debt as it falls due, but that it will be so provided from the public works themselves.

By the Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to the last Legislature, it appeared that that Fund had up to that time received but $60,390. But since that Report was made, the N. C. road has paid two dividends, amounting to $100,000. Add another dividend from the Raleigh & Gaston road, and before the end of this year the Fund will have received $130,000—the interest of which and of the previous fund, invested as it all is or will be in State bonds, will yield next year nearly $12,000.

It is manifest, we think, that neither the Raleigh & Gaston nor the N. C. road has reached a maximum amount of dividends. They will increase the amount to be paid to the Fund. But even at their present rates the income of the Fund will be about $150,000 next year. This amount annually, even without increase, will, compounded, yield enough to pay off the debt as it falls due, without aid from the State Treasury.

We believe that the present taxes were laid with a view to the appropriation of $75,000 or $100,000 from the State Treasury to the Sinking Fund; though a hasty examination of the Laws—only just now published—fails to show any recognition of such an intention. If it was so intended, we think that the taxes may be so far reduced.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.—The Democratic Press has been furnished by the President of this road with the following statement of receipts, showing a very handsome increase in its business for the year just closed:

	From Freights.	Passengers.	Total.
1859—	$116,807 94	$55,574 93	$172,382 87
1858—	94,060 16	47,211 30	141,271 46
Gain—	$22,747 78	$8,363 63	$31,111 41

STATE STOCKS.—We note sales in New York of $500 of North Carolina Bonds at 95¾. Virginia Bonds are quoted at 94⅝; Tennessee 89; Missouri 83¼; and even U. S. Stocks are quoted on the same day as low as $100. Some temporary cause has doubtless affected the market.

Sales have been made in Raleigh, within a few days, of $11,000 N. C. Bonds at 99¼.

The Public Treasurer advertises for sale on August 13 "50,000 [dollars of we suppose] State Bonds on account of the Western N. C. road."

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—We learn that the Trustees have unanimously elected Capt. Charles P. Kingsbury, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, in place of Major D. H. Hill, who has resigned to take charge of the Charlotte Military Institute. It is thought that Capt. K. will accept the Professorship. [We doubt it.]

Both he and Major Hill are graduates of West Point—Capt. K. one of the most distinguished, as is indicated by his being in the Ordnance Corps. He is well known in this town, having had command of the U. S. Arsenal here, and his talents and acquirements are such as to qualify him for any place in a literary or scientific institution of the highest grade.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE IN DUPLIN.—We have received the "Annual Catalogue of the Franklin Male and Female Scientific and Military Institute, Duplin County, N. C., for the scholastic year ending June 30, 1859; R. W. Millard and C. B. Denson, Principals." The whole number of students is 138. The Cadet Corps consists of 53. This Institute is located in Duplin County, three miles from Mount Olive Station, on the Wilmington and Weldon Road.

A gentleman who was present at the late Examination speaks in very high terms of the proficiency of the scholars and the excellence of the neighborhood.

THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We notice an advertisement in the Standard signed by the Raleigh commissioners, in which they "declare the subscription books re-opened at the places and under the supervision of the Commissioners heretofore named. Said Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said Bank until the 1st day of September next."

The stockholders meet in Raleigh on Wednesday next for organization.

THE COUNTY COURTS.—In many parts of the State the County Courts have been dignified by the selection as Presiding Magistrates of some of the first Lawyers of the State. In Wake, for instance, the Hon. George E. Badger presides. In Alamance, Judge Ruffin presided during his late retirement from the Supreme Court Bench; and since his return to the Bench, Giles Mebane, Esq., has taken his place in the Courts of Alamance. In Beaufort, we believe that the Hon. Richard S. Donnell presides. In New Hanover, Col. Jas. T. Miller, and in Cumberland, D. G. McRae, Esq., both of whom having had long familiarity with the law, and the decisions and practice under it, are rendering good service. There are doubtless many others of whom we have not heard or whom we have forgotten.

We are reminded of the fact by hearing of the recent appointment of James R. Dodge, Esq., a retired Lawyer of high standing, and now Clerk of the Supreme Court at Morganton, as Chairman of the County Court of Yadkin.

STAY AT HOME.—The Washington (N. C.) Times closes an article on the relative advantages of farming in Texas and in North Carolina, with the following just remarks:—

"No one can go to a new State and realize more than in an old one, if he lives as he would in an old State. One reason why a man sometimes realizes more in a new State than an old one, is, he lives in a log Cabin, and on coarse fare, there; while he would not be satisfied here with less than a fine house attended with luxury and other extravagances. If men would make the same sacrifices of ease and comfort here they do there, they would realize equally as much if not more. Let the sons of North Carolina improve their own State, let them buy up our rich swamp lands and bring them into a state of cultivation; let them build up their Towns and Cities with their capital, and their children will be proud of their birthright, and will honor the State of their nativity."

A GENTLE HINT.—The Washington "Constitution," the official paper, recommends to the President's Northern friends to imitate North Carolina delicacy, as follows:—

"The announcement of the President's intention to visit Bedford Springs, accompanied by Miss Lane, has caused a great sensation in the political and fashionable circles of the large cities. A strong tide is already flowing towards the Springs, and it is not expected that there will be sufficient accommodation for the crowds that will gather there next week. There is just one little hint that may as well be given to "the miscellaneous public" on this occasion, suggested by what occurred during the President's visit to the University at Chapel Hill. During his sojourn in North Carolina nobody talked politics with him; and among all the crowds that paid him respect at different places, and the eminent statesmen and rising politicians by whom he was frequently surrounded, no man spoke to him about office either in behalf of himself or others. Let us see whether the same exemplary and gentlemanly reserve and consideration will be practised at Bedford as were so pleasantly and creditably exhibited in the Old North State."

Blondin Disgusted.—Blondin has been cheated at Niagara. The "natives" were too much for him. His skill and daring were useful in bringing along the profits, but the profits to himself were reduced to applause for skill and daring. He has been "done," and he means to quit the place disgusted.—*Exchange paper.*

So far as mere money is concerned, we never knew any body to quit Niagara with any respect for the inhabitants of that locality. It is said that sublime objects impart a tinge of their nature to those who live within their neighborhood—that poets, (the most unselfish of mankind,) are made by the sight of such objects and by being reared in view of them. But this is all a mistake. There is no poetry at the Falls except in the Falls themselves; no music, except in their roar, which exceeds that of a million of bands. There is not even a respectable idea of the almighty dollar prevailing there. The universal mind is fixed upon a York shilling or a quarter of a dollar. But the incessant recurrence of calls for one or the other of those convenient coins is perfectly astounding and alarming, or fun-provoking, according as the humor may be on the visiter, or according as his stock of coin may be likely to hold out. There is great point in the story of the visiter who asked the way to the Niagara Post Office, and tendered "a quarter" to his informant, remarking that that was what he had paid every body of whom he had asked a question.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1859.

The Weser has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

The political news is of very little interest, so far as yet ascertained.

The German Diet had agreed to place a corps of observation on the Rhine.

Prince Windischgratz (Austrian) goes on a special mission to Berlin.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, July 4.—The Cotton market is quiet but steady. Sales of Saturday, the 2d, reached 6,000 bales. Breadstuffs are dull. Provisions dull. Consols for money closed at 93⅛.

The Austrian Soldiery.—Notwithstanding their bad success it cannot be said that the Austrians do not often fight well in their struggles with the French. Still people frequently ask how it is that with so large and splendid an army, so well appointed and all that, the Austrians cannot coax victory to perch, even in a solitary instance, upon their standards. The principal reason undoubtedly is that they lack the spirit of the cause which animates their enemies. How it comes to pass that the French are enabled to report so many prisoners and captured flags may be seen from the following:

"At the battle of Magenta one entire Italian regiment, ordered to attack a Sardinian division, stopped suddenly its march, and threw down their arms under the cry, "*Viva l'Italia! viva il re!*" This regiment was the regiment called generally by the name of its proprietor, the Archduke Sigismund. It was established in 1816, and the commander of it in the battle of Magenta was Field Marshal Lieutenant Baron von Wallthor. The recruiting district of the regiment is Verona, and it consists therefore exclusively of Lombards. Of the seventy-three officers of the regiment forty-five are Italians, and, arriving at Turin as prisoners of war, twenty-one of them accepted service in the Sardinian army. The regiment, being complete, it certainly had not under 3,500 and over 4,000 men. The only standard conquered by the French in the battle of Magenta, and offered with so great a display of graceful ceremony to the Empress in the gorgeously decorated saloons of the Tuileries, was the standard of this regiment. The Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army is every moment obliged to take the utmost care that no Hungarian or Italian regiment gets an occasion of complete free action. This circumstance was the reason the Austrian General left after the battle of Magenta so suddenly the capital of Lombardy, Milan. He got, by the police, secret reports that a Hungarian regiment (the regiment of Eyreries) and a battalion of the Italian regiment No. 13 were about to fraternize with the citizens, and to evade such a dreadful accident he gave orders to all Austrian troops to at once leave Milan."

FOR THE OBSERVER.
MT. OLIVET, RANDOLPH.

Messrs. Editors: Will you allow me to call the attention of such of your readers as may have children to educate, to the school at Mt. Olivet, in Randolph county. Your correspondent had the pleasure of attending the late examination at this institution and was much pleased with the genteel bearing and scholastic attainments of the pupils. Mr. J. C. Campbell, the Principal, is a gentleman of talent, and well able to prepare young men for college. He unites with his qualities of head, a kindness of manner which creates love, and a dignity which commands respect, on the part of his pupils.

The school is pleasantly located in the south-east end of Randolph—a high and healthy region—about eight miles from the F. & W. Plank Road. The next session commences August 1st.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Statistics of the County of Edgecombe and Town of Tarboro'.—In "A statistical and historical account of Edgecombe county, first presented to the Agricultural Society of said County by Jer. Battle 1811"—and transcribed by permission of Gov. Swain, from the manuscript copy in his possession, at Chapel Hill, April 25th 1840, by W. F. Dancy, Esq., it is stated, that Edgecombe county was first settled in 1726, the oldest land patents bearing that date. Also, that in 1811, there were 14 stores in Tarboro' and 7 in other parts of the county.

We also learn from other sources, that Tarboro' was laid off into lots in the year 1760. The increase in population from 1820 to 1830 was about 150. In 1830, the town contained 565 inhabitants—in 1840, 570—in 1850, 620—whites 321, colored 299.

In 1830, there were in Tarboro', 10 stores, 3 taverns, 4 physicians, 2 lawyers, 3 tailor shops, 2 saddler's do., 2 shoemakers do., 1 machinist, 1 barber—a post office, printing office, and a Branch of the State Bank.

In 1840, 6 stores, 2 confectionaries, 2 taverns, 4 physicians, 2 lawyers, 2 tailors, 3 saddlers, 1 shoemaker, 1 coachmaker—Post office, Printing office, and a Branch of the State Bank.

In 1850, it contained 9 stores, 3 physicians, 6 lawyers, 2 tailors, 2 milliners, 1 saddler, 1 shoemaker, 1 coachmaker, 1 cabinet maker, 1 jeweler, 6 confectionaries and 2 ten pin alleys, 3 meeting houses, 2 academies—Court House, Jail, Post Office, Printing Office and Branch State Bank.

It is conjectured that Tarboro' now contains nearly 1000 inhabitants.—*Tar. Southerner.*

Homicide.—A difficulty occurred last night between some white boys and a negro named Fred, belonging to the estate of the late Robt. H. Cowan, during which a white boy about 15 years of age, named H. V. Runciman, stabbed Fred in the neck, causing his death in a short time thereafter.—*Wil. Herald, 16th inst.*

The Prisoner [Runciman] was bound over in the sum of $1,500 to answer.—*Wil. Journal.*

S. C. Crops, &c.—Crops look fairly. Cotton seems to be rather backward, but will be an average, we suppose. The number of turpentine distilleries that have sprung up along the line of the North Eastern Rail Road is something remarkable. In fact Naval Stores will soon form a decided item in the business of Charleston.

Wil. Journal.

The Banks Chartered by the Last Legislature.—The Subscription Books for the new Bank of North Carolina have been reopened and no doubt can be entertained that the whole amount required to complete the capital, less than $300,000, will be speedily absorbed. The Bank of Salisbury and the Bank of Commerce, Newbern, chartered by the last legislature, have been abandoned; the Bank of Lexington is in a flourishing condition of forwardness, B. A. Kittrell, President, J. W. Symington, Cashier; and the Savings Banks of Hillsboro and Warrenton are doing a first rate business.—*Ral. Cor. Greens. Times.*

Drs. Deems and Carter.—We learn that the trial between Messrs. Deems and Carter was progressing slowly at Louisburg at last accounts; it was supposed, however, that it would be brought to a close on to-day or to-morrow. The plea of Rev. Mr. Carter is:—That he is not the author of certain articles which appeared in the Richmond Christian Advocate, out of which the controversy grew. The committee of examination is composed of the following gentlemen: Revs. W. Barringer, N. H. D. Wilson, John N. Andrews, Lemon Shell, L. S. Burkhead, L. L. Hendron, T. W. Moore and C. H. Phillips.—*Wil. Jour.*

THE LITERARY STYLE.—The Local Editor of the Petersburg Express thus hits off the style of literary critiicisms which abound in the so-called par excellence "literary" papers:—

"*Literary.*—We have received the last number of the New York Literary Review, a fine periodical. We observe among its contributors the names of Ben Jonson, Lord Bacon, Lord Byron, and several other distinguished writers. We notice some very excellent lines, commencing—

"To be or not to be, that is the question."

They are by Wm. Shakspeare, Esq., and would do credit to the immortal Snubbs himself, our gallant May-day poet.

"*Mississippi Ladies Repository.*"

THE BELLICOSE STYLE—He touches up thus:

"*Shocking.*—By the arrival of the last steamer from Europe, our local reporter received a private letter, stating that Napoleon the Third continued to exercise the most tyrannical oppression over the brave, patriotic, but unfortunate Italians. We caution him to beware.

"*Minnesota Ripsnorter.*"

NATURAL HISTORY—Is "done" as follows:—

"*The big Show.*—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the big show of wild beasts, in Mr. Wilcox's red barn, south of the school house. We paid an editorial and reportorial visit to the exhibition, yesterday, before it was open to the public. The collection is unique and extensive. In cage No 13 there are two Zebras of surpassing loveliness; we counted one hundred and nineteen stripes on the smaller one. In cage 14, is a stuffed skin of the celebrated elephant, Napoleon. In No. 15, is a living Bengal rhinoceros, with double rows of teeth, and four horns. We are informed by the intelligent proprietor that this is one of the most ferocious animals as is. We cannot close our remarks without returning our thanks for the free tickets generously given us, and would add that there is nothing in the show to shock the feelings of the most indelicate.—*The Shield of Liberty and Mountain Eagle.*"

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, 14th inst., by Daniel McMillan, Esq., Mr. DAVID T. HOLLINGSWORTH, of Cumberland, to Miss SALLY McARTHUR, daughter of Mr. Daniel McArthur, of Robeson.

In Salem on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Haughton, Mr. B. F. CROSLAND, of New York city, to Miss LOU. M. SHOBER, daughter of the late Emmanuel Shober, Esq., of Salem.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst., MARY BELLE, infant daughter of James P. and Emily G. Robertson, aged 1 year 1 month and 16 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 18.

BACON,	10 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	13 a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8 a 8½
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	13½ a 14	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	11¾ a	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10¾ a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	60 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 37½ a 0 00
Bro. Sheetings	8½ a 10	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	11 a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 95
FLOUR—		Northern do.	65 a 0 75
Family	6 60 a 6 75	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 0 60
Super.	6 40 a 6 50	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	6 15 a 6 25	SUGARS—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	13 a 13½
Corn	1 15 a 1 25	Crushed	12 a 13
Wheat	1 15 a 1 25	Coffee	10 a 10½
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Oats	40 a 50	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	TALLOW,	10 a 00
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12½	WOOL,	18 a 19
Green	5 a 6	TURPENTINE—	
IRON—		Yellow dip	2 25 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Virgin	2 50 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Hard	1 10 a 0 00
		Spirits	37 a 38

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—N C in demand at quotations.

Cotton—Sales during the week 11 to 11¾. 53 bales changed hands on Friday at 11¾.

Flour—Some few sales were made since our last review at higher figures than above; but closing on Saturday at $6 40 for super.

Grain—No change worthy of note.

Spirits Turpentine—Closed firm on Saturday at quotations. No transactions this morning. Sales of the week near 1000 bbls., from 37 to 38.

Rosin—A few small lots No. 1 sold on Friday at 2 50 to 2 75. Corrected by B. F. PEARCH.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 16, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin $3, Yellow 2 85, Hard 1 50. Spirits 40½. Spirit Barrels, 450 2d hand, 1 55—90 days. No other transactions.

During the week, 3035 bbls. Turpentine as above. Spirits, 1725 bbls. at 40½. Rosin, 1144 bbls. at 3 50 for Pale, No. 1, $2 to 3 50, No. 2, 1 50 to 1 75. Lime, a lot sold on private terms. No other transactions.

At New York, Cotton buoyant; sales on Thursday and Friday of 2500 bales at 11¾ for middling uplands. Flour declined; Southern 5 90 to 6 10. Wheat declined 5 to 10 cts.; red 1 46 to 1 51, white 1 65 to 1 72½. Corn advanced 2 to 3 cts. Spirits active at 45 to 46. Rosin firm at 1 77.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C F Line. July 16.—Str Flora McDonald, with passengers, and freight for Moring and Coble, G W Williams & Co, A A McKethan, J N Smith, G Lauder, J W Horn, Miss C Murphy, Elkin Co, A Currie, W Carter & Son, J S Whitehead, T Waddill, R Jones, McNeill, Miller & Stedman, J D Cox, S Edwards, W Nance, M L J Monroe, Brown & Macon, Lockey & Hill, Mrs M Banks, Myrover & Wightman, C T Haigh, O S Baldwin.

Lutterloh's Line. July 16.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for S J Hinsdale, J Martine, J W Collins, J E Bryan, E J Hale & Son, Polgvot & Ulrick, T S Lutterloh, D Jones and others.

Turnip Seed.

S. J. HINSDALE has received a large supply of FRESH AND GENUINE TURNIP SEED, which were raised this year by D. LANDRETH & SON, Philadelphia, consisting of the following varieties, viz:

"White Flat Dutch," "Large Norfolk,"
"Red Top," "Large White Globe,"
"Hanover."

July 18 S. J. HINSDALE.

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE on Haymount. Apply to H. L. MYROVER.
July 16 32-2t

FOR SALE.

SOME good second-hand Machinery, all now in full operation, and in good running order:

DRAWING FRAMES, Speeders, one new Self-Acting Mule, 12 good Thressels, a lot of good Spindles and Flyers. All or part of it will be sold very low for cash or good approved paper if called for soon.

Apply to the Agent of Richmond Manufacturing Co., Rockingham, N. C.

JAS. SCHOONMAKER, Agt. Richmond Mfg. Co.
July 5 32*4t

Willis's Creek, Bladen Co., N. C.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of BLOCKER, HAWLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. D. Love & Son are authorized to attend to the unsettled business.

J. C. BLOCKER. J. HAWLEY. T. D. LOVE, Jr.
July 16, 1859. 32*3tpd

Willis's Creek, Bladen Co., N. C.

T. D. LOVE & SON (successors to B., H. & Co.) have this day formed a Copartnership under the above name, to continue the usual business at Willis's Creek.

T. D. LOVE, Sr. T. D. LOVE, Jr.
July 16, 1859.

Ewing's Spring Academy.

THE Second Session of this School will commence on the Third Monday in July.

Tuition $6 50, $9 and $12 per session of five months. Board in good families at $6 per month. For further particulars address the Principal.

T. H. EWING, Principal.
Macedonia, Montgomery, N. C., July 11 32*3t
Presbyterian 3 times.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will meet at Summerville on Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th July, (inst.) Also, at the same place on Saturday the 20th August next, for the purpose of examining into the *moral* and *literary* qualifications of those who may desire to teach a Common School in Harnett County.

D. McCORMICK,
C. M. ANDREWS,
A. D. McLEAN,
Committee of Examination.
July 8. 31-3t

DANIEL D. ORRELL,

(Late Bridge & Orrell,)
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

STRAW GOODS,

Umbrellas, Parasols, Band-Boxes, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Bonnets, &c.

No. 18 Courtlandt Street,
New York.

(Store formerly occupied by Nelson & Co.)
July 16 32ilm
Presbyterian copy 1 month inside.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED TO C. MEYER,
FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCT. 15, 1851.

C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand

PIANOS,

Equal to those for which he received the *Prize Medal in London*, in 1851. He has received during the last fifteen years more *Medals* than any other maker from the Franklin Institute, also, First premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

Warerooms, No. 722 ARCH Street below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.
July 18. 32-9tpd

W. TILLER,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTER OF FANCY GOODS,

TOYS, BEADS, and CONFECTIONERS' ARTICLES, China Dolls, Rich Vases, Toilet Bottles, Inks with Figures, Jewel and Card Receivers, Etagere Articles, &c. Latest styles of goods constantly received and sold at the very lowest cash prices.

W. TILLER.
No. 24 South FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.
July 18. 32-2mpd

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note made by me to Wm. Jenkins, for One Hundred and Ninety Dollars, for which I have not received full value, and I am determined not to pay it.

ARCH'D ODUM.
St. Paul's, July 16, 1858 32-3tpd

Herring! Herring!!

100 BBLS. No. 1 Split and Bulk Herring;
100 Bales EXTRA HAY;
50 " RICE STRAW;
20 Boxes ADAMANTINE CANDLES;
40 " BAR SOAP;
25 Barrels M. VASSAR & CO'S ALE;
20 " WHISKEY, some very fine, viz: Old "Dew Drop" (5 years old,) Family, Magnolia, Reserve, Excelsior;
6 Packages FRENCH BRANDY;
1 Cask CATWABA BRANDY, on Consignment from a gentleman connected with a Bank in the city of N. Y.; will be sold on account of consignee.

☞ The above are just rec'd and will be sold low by
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
July 11, 1859 31-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1859.

Thomas S. Lutterloh, Adm'r of Charles Lutterloh, To the Court.—Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IN THIS CASE, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward J. Lutterloh and Frederick Lutterloh, distributees of Charles Lutterloh, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Edward J. and Frederick Lutterloh to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, A. D. 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them, and a decree had for the sale of the Real Estate recited in said Petition.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Menday of June, A. D. 1859.
32*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

Turnip Seed!

FLAT Dutch; English Norfolk;
Red Top Strap Leaf;
Ruta Baga; Hanover;
Large White Globe.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 13 31-i

Citrate Magnesia.

SELTZER APERIENT;
CONGRESS WATER;
PORTER;
SCOTCH ALE.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 13 31i

White Lead.

LINSEED OIL;
WHITE ZINC.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 13 31i

TEAS.

OLD HYSON,
IMPERIAL,
OOLONG,
and YOUNG HYSON.
All of first quality. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 13 31i

Notice---Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of Likely Young NEGROES, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit. Between this time and the 15th October 1859 I wish to purchase 40 to 50 young negroes for the Alabama market.

EVERETT PETERSON.
July 13, 1859. 31-4m

PATENT
MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.

THIS cement consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with Mica, which make it Fire Proof and a perfect resistant of the atmosphere in every climate, and we will

Warrant it Water-Proof.

It also reflects the rays of the sun, making the building much cooler in Summer than tin or slate, and will neither crack nor rot.

IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPERISHABLE,

and having been thoroughly tried for years in New York City, and various parts of the United States, it is the cheapest and best roofing in use.

JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office, 378 Broadway, New York

N. B.—Cement for sale by the barrel with full printed instructions for applying. We also offer for sale, Territorial Rights for a portion of the United States.

J. D. & CO.
June 13 221 3m

Mount Olivet School.

THE Fifth Session of Mount Olivet Academy will commence on Monday the 1st of August, 1859. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition $7, $10, 12 50 and $15 per Session of 20 weeks. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $6 per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Mount Olivet is a pleasant situation in the midst of an excellent community, and free from the allurements of vice. For further information address JOHN C. CAMPBELL, Principal,
Brower's Mills, Randolph co., N. C.

We had the services of John C. Campbell for four sessions. His ability to teach and his success as a good disciplinarian, have been highly satisfactory.

S. RICHARDSON, JOHN SPINKS,
D. B. LEACH, HARDY BROWN,
E. H. PHILLIPS, ALFRED BROWER,
M. A. SUGG, Trustees.
July 6. 30*4tpd

The Door is Open!

THE next Session of the School at Richmond Academy will be commenced on Monday, the 18th July, under the supervision of John M. Johnson.

The health of the place, the morality and general intelligence of the people, and the advantages of the School in various respects, are too well known to need further publicity.

Tuition, according to grade, is $8, $10, $12 per session. Good Board can be had near by, or at a distance from the Academy, at $7 per month.

JOHN M. JOHNSON,
Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C.
July 4. 30*4t

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.

THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

THE annual Commencement will be on the 27th and 28th of JUNE. The Fall Session will commence on the last WEDNESDAY in JULY, and close December 20th, 1859. Spring Session will open on the 2d TUESDAY in January, and close May 31st, 1860.

This is the cheapest school in the State of its grade. Our course is thorough—both solid and ornamental. Board, exclusive of washing and lights $6 per month. English course $5 to $15. Music on Piano and Guitar $20. *No charge for Instruments, Maps, Fuel or Servants.* Ornamentals, Latin and French, $5 each. We hope all pupils will be present at the opening of the session, so as to be classed, but will be received at any time, and charged to the end of the session. Our corps of Teachers is complete

For further particulars and Catalogues address
J. W. THOMAS,
President Board Trustees.
June 17, 1859. 24*9t

BETHLEHEM MALE ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION, located five miles west of Carthage, in Moore County, in a moral and social neighborhood, will be opened for the reception of pupils on the Second Monday in JULY. Tuition, $7 50, $12 and $16 per session. Board $7 per month.

N. D. J. CLARK, Principal.
June 22. 26*4t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of and in pursuance to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, passed March term 1859, of Cumberland County, I shall sell to the highest bidder at public auction, certain LAND whereof Alexander McAllister died seized, known as the Whitaker Land.

Sale at the late residence of said McAllister, August 20th 1859. Terms of sale: Bond with approved security at 6 months.

NEILL McDUGALD,
Adm'r of A. McAllister.
July 5, 1859

ALSO, at the same time and place, I will sell a very VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing about Three Hundred Acres.

This Land is well suited to the purposes of agriculture, being both SWAMP and RIDGE, fine range. Altogether this Land is fully equal to the best farming land in this section of country.

Full opportunity will be given for a thorough examination by applying to the subscriber at Kyle's Landing P. O., Cumberland county, N. C.

Terms accommodating; made known at sale.

NEILL McDUGALD.
July 5. 30*ts

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having at June Term 1859 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County taken out Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the late Alexander Black, hereby gives notice to all persons having accounts and demands against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Further Notice.

UPON the 28th day of July, I shall offer for sale at my residence, all of the Personal Estate of the said Alex'r Black, consisting of ONE HORSE, HOGS, SHEEP, a variety of CARPENTER'S TOOLS, and other articles of Personal Property.

Terms of sale—6 mos. credit; bond with approved security.

HECTOR McNEILL, Adm'r.
July 5 29-1tsw&*ts

New Volumes, July 1859.

The American Phrenological Journal.

DEVOTED to Phrenology, Physiology, Mechanism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, is profusely Illustrated with Engravings, and published Monthly at One Dollar a year; 10 copies for $5. Every Family, and especially all young men and women should have a copy.

The Water-Cure Journal.

Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life and Health. Guide to Health and Longevity. Published monthly, at One Dollar a year; 10 copies for $5. These Journals are too well known to need special description.

☞ $3—For Three Dollars, a copy of both Journals and Life Illustrated will be sent for one year; for Two Dollars, half a year.

Specimen numbers sent gratis on application.

Agents Wanted—Address FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.
July 1. 28*7tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity.—Original Bill.

C. W. Wooley, Adm'r, vs. Colin McRae and others.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants, Duncan McRae, Philip Mask, Walter Mask, Laura Mask, Betsy Mask, Thomas Mask, Hercules Agee and wife Elizabeth, Roland Kelly, Benjamin Kelly, and Francis Kelly, William McAuley, John A. McAuley, James W. McRae, Calvin McRae, Dan'l McRae, Alexander Blakeley and wife Susan, and Flora Boggan, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, that publication be made in the Weekly Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants, Duncan McRae, Philip Mask, Walter Mask, Laura Mask, Betsy Mask, Thomas Mask, Hercules Agee and wife Elizabeth, Roland Kelly, Benjamin Kelly and Francis Kelly, Wm. McAuley, John A. McAuley, James W. McRae, Calvin McRae, Dan'l McRae, Alexander Blakeley and wife Susan, and Flora Boggan, to be and appear at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Bill, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office in Troy, July 8th, 1859.

20*6w] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Wm. Lewis, Jesse Lewis, Mary Wood and others vs. John Lewis, Elijah Goddin and Wife and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Lewis, Jr., Elijah Goddin and Wife Nancy, Zeddick Blalock and wife Margaret, Elisha Provoe and Wife Sarah, and Samuel Lewis are not inhabitants of the State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, E. J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county aforesaid.

E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.
July 2. 30*6t

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 89-tf

WM. CARTER & SON,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers

OF ALL KINDS OF

Leather, Saddles and Harness,

Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N. B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., March 15, 1859. 96-

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1859 64-ypd

Trustee's Notice.

ALL persons having debts due against William R. McKenzie must present them to me at my Store in the town of Clinton, on or before Thursday the 11th of August next. Having been appointed Trustee by said McKenzie, for the benefit of his creditors, I will on the aforesaid day, make a final arrangement of said debts, so far as there are funds in my hands so to do, and according to the provisions of the Trust to me executed.

T. M. LEE, Trustee.
June 17, 1859 24tA11

$125 Reward.

I WILL pay $25 reward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail, so that I get him again, of my boy REUBEN, who runaway on the 31st May last. Reuben is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark color, will weigh 150 to 165 lbs., small eyes, very thick lips, and has a small scar on the back of one of his hands, near the root of the thumb. And I will pay a further reward of $100 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said boy or seducing him from home.

JAS. C. McEACHIN.
Laurinburgh, Richmond co., N. C., June 16 [24tf

TAKEN UP,

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 15th inst., a NEGRO BOY, named JOHN BRACE or JOHN FRANKLIN, who says he is free, and, that he came from Columbia, S. C. John is small, a bright mulatto, and had on when taken up a white wool hat and steel-mixed frock coat and pants. The owner of said Negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. L. McKAY, Jailer.
Oct'r 15, 1858. 55-

A VALUABLE CAPE FEAR PLANTATION

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his FARM for sale, known as the SHAW PLANTATION, situated on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River, in the County of Harnett, and distant from Toomer (the present County Seat) two miles, and contains 747 Acres.

It embraces an extensive body of very rich River Bottom Land, not surpassed in this section of the State for depth and fertility of soil; and in view of quality of soil, eligibility of location, the society in its vicinity, Schools, Churches, &c., an opportunity is here presented of securing a Farm containing advantages rarely to be met with.

The land lies well, and is susceptible of making one of the most valuable and productive farms in the State. It is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Oats and Cotton, and abounds with a large quantity of Oak, Ash and other Timber, besides Pine Timber for Saw Logs.

The form of the tract renders it susceptible of division into two tracts or parcels, for Farms.

It has a stream running nearly through the centre, fed by never-failing springs, on which is a desirable situation for an overshot mill, with a good dam already built.

There are on the tract about 150 acres cleared and in cultivation.

The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above lands to those desirous to purchase. Look and you will be pleased. In my judgment, such a body of land cannot be exhibited in Harnett or any of the adjoining Counties.

If not sold privately, it will be exposed to public sale on Monday of the Superior Court in this County, which I think will be the Second Monday in August next.

Terms will be made easy, and more particularly made known on the day of sale.

H. M. TURNER.
June 21. 26-ts

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER MINE,

In the County of Guilford, State of North Carolina.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed to me, on the 15th July, 1854, by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Mining Company, and of record in the Register's office of the County of Guilford, State of North Carolina, for certain purposes therein set forth, I will, as Trustee in said deed, offer for sale, for cash, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on **Tuesday the 2d day of August, 1859,** that

Valuable Mining Property

in Guilford county, ten miles South of Greensborough, known as the North Carolina Copper Mine, containing 100 Acres, more or less, together with all the

Machinery, Engines, Pumps, Mining Tools and Materials

thereunto belonging or appertaining, and all the other property of every kind and description, belonging to the said Copper Company.

Possession will be given upon the consummation of the sale. JAMES SLOAN, Trustee.
Greensboro', N. C., May 21, 1859 17ts

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sand-hills. This tract is about equally divided into river-ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
Sept. 8, 1858. 44tf

Land and Wood.

363 ACRES of LAND lying on the Fayetteville & Western R. R. 7 miles from Town.

450 Cords PINE WOOD cut and piled. All for sale cheap to close the concern of C. E. Roberts & Co.

Apply to J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
June 20, 1859. 24tf

State Bonds for Sale.

STATE Coupon Bonds, (Coupons payable in New York, on the 1st April and 1st October,) in quantities to suit. Apply at the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank. A. McLEAN.
June 1 19tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thomson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. SHEPHERD, Esq., or A. M. CAMPBELL.
May 7. 9tf

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Company have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't, or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r
Western R. R. Co.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more natural than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operation of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it perform its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependant on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy whereby to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is based with **Liver Complaint** has but to try a bottle, and at last found, any person troubled with it, in any of its forms, conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all the system, supplying in their morbid or bad matter from place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, **purifying the blood,** giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, **and, what is better, prevented,** by the occasional use of the **Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken for a meal will cure **Dyspepsia**

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

One bottle taken for fever sores, or ulcers, removes the cause, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic,** while Only one dose repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera of Morbus,** and a preventive of **Cholera.**

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of mercury.

☞ One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sallowness, or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhea** in its worst forms, while **Summer Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cure **Summer** complaints, and attacks caused by **Worms** is safer, or speedier remedy in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never *fails*.

Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents, is relieved by mending this medicine as a sure remedy.

☞ A few bottles cures **Ague, Chill Fever, Bone Type.** It operates on all **Fevers of a Bilious** are willing to testify to its We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague** and all **Fevers of a Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache,* all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York

Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

JAS. N. SMITH and S. J. HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov'r 11. 62-1y

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

FRESH ARRIVAL!

Second Stock Spring and Summer Goods.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving his second stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing all the

NEWEST STYLES.

—Such as—

Summer Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, &c.,

With a great variety of new style goods for

Traveling Dresses and Dusters.

Also a complete assortment of

Mourning Dress Goods.

A large and varied assortment of

SILK AND LACE MANTLES, CHANTILLY LACE POINTS, BL'K AND WHITE BERAGE MANTLES, STELLA SHAWLS, &c.

A few of those splendid French EMBROIDERED AND LACE SETS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES.

Douglas & Sherwood's NEW STYLE CORSETTS, (with Bustle and Skirt-Supporter attached.)

A great variety of NEW STYLE HOOP SKIRTS, &c., &c.

In the above stock may be found a great many new and desirable styles, just out. The public generally are invited to call early and examine for themselves.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
April 19, 1859 7-

NEW SPRING GOODS.

1859.

James Kyle

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

Cedar Falls Sheeting and Yarn at Factory Prices.

All of which will be offered

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

As low as the same quality can be had in this State.
March 1859. 94tf

Second Spring Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE received and are now opening their second supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising a splendid selection of the newest styles of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hoop Skirts, Ready-Made Clothing,

With a large variety of NOTIONS, to which the attention of Wholesale Buyers is invited.

☞ STRICT ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS. ☜

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 9, 1859. 4tf

More New Goods!

I AM just receiving my Spring Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them generally

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

FRUITS—Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, &c.

PICKLES, JELLIES AND PRESERVES—a great variety:

PERFUMERIES AND EXTRACTS of various kinds;

FANCY SOAPS AND POMADES;

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.;

WALKING CANES—of every kind;

BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE;

HOBBY HORSES, &c.;

NUTS; FINE AND COMMON CANDIES; SARDINES;

FINE CIGARS; SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO;

CRACKERS; FINE POCKET KNIVES;

A large assortment of PORT-MONAIES, some very nice;

FANCY ENVELOPES, and FANCY GOODS, TOYS and YANKEE NOTIONS;

An assortment of INDIA RUBBER GOODS;

COMBS, WHIPS, FISHING TACKLE.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock. I have a great many handsome things that cannot fail to please.

JAS. R. LEE,
Hotel Building.
March 31, 1859 1-

Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24. 66tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL; White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

Turpentine Hackers, Scrapers, Pullers and Dippers,

ALL of the first quality, can be had at M. A. BAKER'S GUN SHOP, Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 15, 1858. 80tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers and others.

I AM fully prepared to make or repair TURPENTINE STILLS, or do any thing in the Copper or Sheet Iron work, at the shortest notice.

M. A. BAKER.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1859. 82tf

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS;
50 No. 10 Plows;
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 50 "
25 No. 60 "
Points, Bars and Mould Boards to suit.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Butter, Cheese and Crackers.

10 FIRKINS Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes State Cheese;
10 Bbls. Soda and Butter Crackers.

Just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Gill Net and Seine Twine.

50 LBS. Gill Net Twine;
190 lbs. Seine "

Just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers would remind those indebted to them that this is the period of the year in which it is most convenient and desirable to have a general settlement. They are preparing to forward accounts by mail to those at a distance who owe for books, printing, &c. Those indebted for subscription to the Observer only, will be able to ascertain the amount due by reference to their last receipts.

Persons having accounts against the subscribers will please present them for payment.

E. J. HALE & SON.
July 1, 1859.

Scouring of the White Horse

"What Will He Do With It?" by E. Bulwer Lytton; Mill's System of Logic, &c. Also, further supplies of School Books. Just received.

Feb'y 12 E. J. HALE & SON

Female Normal School.

High Point, N. C. Rail Road, 15 Miles West of Greensborough.

REV. N. RAY, PRINCIPAL,

With efficient Assistants.

THE object of this Institution is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it, for the avocation of teaching. Its next Session will begin the 1st MONDAY IN AUGUST. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. We have Apparatus, new Pianos, &c. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the character in the State. Board alone and the English Branches $40 to $55 per Session. Latin and Greek each $7 50; French $5; Ornamentals very low. BOARD AND HALF THE TUITION REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.

☞ 30 YOUNG LADIES will be received and credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it.

☞ WANTED: Situations for Southern Female Teachers. For full information address

REV. W. I. LANGDON,
Proprietor.
July 8 30-10tpd

METHODIST PROTESTANT FEMALE COLLEGE.

JAMESTOWN, GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

THE first session of this Institution, under the patronage of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, will commence on Thursday the 14th of July.

The most competent Teachers will be employed in every department, and the course of instruction will be thorough and complete, embracing all the branches usually taught in the best female schools.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

One-half payable on the entrance of the student, and the other at the close of the session, are as follows:—

Board, including fuel and washing,	$37 50
Collegiate course,	15 00
Primary department,	10 00

Music, Languages and Ornamentals at the usual rates.

For further information apply to the President,
W. C. LIPSCOMB, Jr.
July 1, 1859 28*-6t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 14th Session of this Institution will open on the 12th of JULY 1859, under the charge of DAN'L. STEWART, Jr., A. B., as Principal.

Board can be had either at the Steward's Hall or in the neighborhood at $8 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further information apply to the undersigned at Laurinburgh, N. C.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, June 18. 25-tf

Edgeworth Female Seminary,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE Nineteenth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 3d of August, 1859.

The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The BUILDINGS are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home with the advantages of a School. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments.

TERMS:

Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per session of five months,	$60 00
Tuition in the regular classes,	20 00

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of Instruction, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
Greensborough, N. C.
June 3 20-2mpd

The New Edition of Devereux & Battle's Law Reports, Vol. 1,

RECEIVES the approval of those who have examined it.

Chief Justice Nash says, "I have looked through it—it is carefully and well got up. * * * I think to our Court it will be invaluable—and to the Profession equally so. It will save the labor of deciding the same points again and again; for there will be no excuse for Counsel not being apprised of points already adjudicated."

Gentlemen of the Bar who have purchased and examined it, concur, so far as we know, in praise of it.

For sale, with sets or separate volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally, by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Blank Books and Writing Ink.

FURTHER supplies just received by

E. J. HALE & SON

W. S. NORMENT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

N. A. McARTHUR

ANNOUNCES himself as a Candidate for Tax-Collector in Robeson County, at an election to be held for that purpose on the 4th of August next.

Now prepare to pay your taxes—for I am determined to have the office—and pay them you must.
May 26 18*tf

D. M. SHAW announces himself a Candidate for the office of Tax Collector in Robeson County.

July 8 30*3t

Farm for Sale—293 Acres.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 293 acres—about 160 cleared. Any one wishing information of the above property can apply to the subscriber on the place, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

GEORGE ELLIOT.
June 3, 1859 20*tf

SKY-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

IN FAYETTEVILLE.

WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS, plain or colored; AMBROTYPES, CAMEOTYPES, MELANEOTYPES, and PATENT-LEATHER-TYPES; can be had in all sizes and styles, and in all kinds of weather, except of children, which are to be taken in clear weather only.

Likenesses set in Gold Lockets, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, &c.

Those who wish to patronize this beautiful art are requested to give me a call.

Instruction given in the art, and apparatus, stock and chemicals furnished at a small advance on New York prices.

Likenesses taken at short notice of sick or deceased persons, at their residences.

Old Daguerreotypes correctly copied.

C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist.

☞ Gallery opposite C. T. Haigh & Sons' Store.
April 29 10-*

AGENTS WANTED!

TO travel and solicit orders for the celebrated Patent Fifteen Lollar Sewing Machines. Salary $30 per month, with all expenses paid. Address, with stamp,

I. M. DAGGETT & CO.
Boston, Mass.
June 22. 26*9t

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents 36 Church St., New York.
June 11, 1859. 6m*pd

Blanks for sale at this Office.

"NEW SPRING GOODS"

AT LITTLE'S MILLS.

AUSTIN & BRADLEY

ARE receiving their Spring Stock of Goods bought in New York for CASH, at low-down prices. We take this method of informing their former patrons and the public that they are able to exhibit the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered at their place, and which they are determined to sell at low prices for cash or on the usual time to good and prompt payers, and respectfully ask their friends and the public to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Price and examine our Stock of

Americaan and English Prints

from 6¼ to 12½ cents, Silks, Barages, Robes in rich styles, Brilliants, Ginghams, Hoop Skirts, Crape Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Head Dresses, Ribbons, Flowers. In fact every thing that the Ladies may want and bound to please.

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Italian Cloth, French Drap d'Ete, Tweeds, Ky Jeans, Milledgeville Jeans—a large stock. Plain and Fancy Cottonades, Marseilles, Nankeens, Linen Goods—a great variety. In fact, almost any thing you want for Spring and Summer. A large stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing

for men and boys, Hats—a Hat for every man and boy that will come and buy. Bonnets and Flowers, Boots and Shoes—a large and fine assortment, Umbrellas, Parasols, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, Trunks and Wagon Whips, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Castings.

GROCERIES,

consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, and everything usually sold by grocery men. A general assortment of Drugs and Dye Stuffs, a large lot of Bacon, Mess Pork. In short, the goods are here, more than want to keep long.

AUSTIN & BRADLEY
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C.,
April 9, 1859. 6tf

SPRING GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

E. LILLY

—Is now receiving his stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds. Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
30 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants.
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Pieces together with low-priced American Lawns, from 8cts. up.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a large assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859 27tf

NOTICE!

THAT on the fourth Monday of July next, at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, I will offer and sell the following TRACTS OF LAND, or a much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the tax and costs due thereon:

| | | |